Rs. 135 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 263 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" Marks the highest perfection in Ink making
*Try and reap its benefit.*
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 2.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,350,000
Head Office:
59, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Mombasa |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nakuru |
| Karachi | Colombo | Kisumu |
| Lahore | Kandy | Jinja |
| Amritsar | Newera-Eliya | Kampala |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Entebbe |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Tanga, East Africa |
| Tuticorin | Zanzibar | Dar-es-Salam, East Africa |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody reallsing Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000, at 2/- } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ..... $19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9 Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Hankow | New York | Yloilo |
| Harbin | Peking | Yokohama. |
| Hongkew | Penang | |
| Ipoh | Rangoon | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan)
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.
Authorised Capital ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 7,00,70,550/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990/-
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt. LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
J. PAGAN DALZELL.
Assistant Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches:
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed. .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00 000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers

INSURANCE.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.
FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000
*The Question of the Moment.*
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
*Full particulars and forms on application.*
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta Dacca, Bombay.
Funds exceed .....Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about .....Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about .....Rs. 13,00,000
Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings)
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth,
*Poona City.*

VICTORY
OVER
CONSUMPTION
During the last 2 years I have published hundreds of testimonials from delighted patients, Doctors and Officials.
On 15th Oct., I start on a 2 months' tour of Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, etc.,
ANOTHER DOCTOR'S
REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.
24th July started treatment. Left lung sounding dull and crepitations all over and particularly at upper part and back. Right lung apex and back portion affected Physical signs—Fever 100.3, night sweats, cough, dull pain in both sides, etc., T. B. in sputum
3rd Aug.—Cough and pains in sides improved along with appetite and restlessness
10th Aug.—Doing well.
18th Aug. Doing well.
25th Aug.—Change in right lung and in upper part of the left.
1st Sept.—Doing well.
18th Sept.—T. B. in sputum lessened at least by one-fourth the former number.
DISEASE ARRESTED.
Here we have the records of an eminent Indian Doctor.
Patient writes:—
"I am much better and can go about my duties once more which I could not do for months."
REV. G. R. WALTERS.
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., L.L.D.
DEACONESS HOME,
LUCKNOW.

SAVE MONEY
By Placing your wholesale and retail orders for Perfumery, Jewellery, Postcards and attistic pictures and presentation articles with HOTCHAND MOTOMAL, Show Rooms, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, opposite Thomas Cook and Sons. Telegraphic Refined. 'Phone 2851.

*JUST RECEIVED*
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.
Grand Unique advantages offered to the intending purchasers of 5½% War Loan Bonds.
*GO TO*
THE INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LD..
if you want to hit two birds with one stone and that in the MOST ECONOMICAL WAY.
YOU PURCHASE the 1928 5½ per cent War Loan Bond and you insure your life *gratis* at the same time simply by taking out the new War Loan Bond Policy of the EQUITABLE.
Some of the great and special advantages of the course are as follows:—
1. The Equitable will buy the Bonds for you.
2. You have not to pay the full price of the Bond you require, in a lump sum at once.
3. Your pay by small, convenient quarterly, half-yearly or yearly instalments by way of premium.
4. These payments are spread over ten years.
5. The total sum thus paid by you in ten years is *cosiderably less* than the present issue price of the Bonds.
6. If you die even after paying only one yearly instalment (premium)—say Rs. 95—your family or your estate immediately gets a Bond worth Rs. 1,050 redeemable by the Government in September 1928, *without your family or your estate having to pay any further instalment.*
7. The Equitable rates of the above instalments are the lowest possible.
8. The above rates are even lower than the rates for an ordinary 10 years' Endowment Assurance policy of the Company.
9. The Equitable schemes will suit all sorts and conditions of men—the poor and the rich, the young and the aged—alike.
10. Thus by simply taking out the Equitable policy you benefit your own self, your family and your country in a very solid and lucrative way.
For full particulars apply immediately (stating your age and the face value of the bond you want to purchase) to the *India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.*, 1, *Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.*

CAN THEY LOOT AGAIN?
Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot, do you think they will not do so, in spite of the penalties imposed on such actions?
It is best to be on the safe side. . . . . to be content and sure that your earnings are really safe.
The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire Resisting, is 50 per cent. cheaper, 100 per cent. better, and 1,000 per cent. safer than any other on the market.
The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes. . . . . actually worth Rs. 715 and Rs. 550. . . . . sold for Rs. 385 and Rs. 324, respectively.
Fresh stock of 15 just received of which only few remain. It is very hard to get them now. Any way you might have to pay more for next lot. Why not select one at once? Payment in WAR BONDS accepted.
MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers,
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone 1285.

DR. COOPER'S
"CHIRETTA" TABLETS.
CHIRETTA, a product of our own soil, though well known for its anti-malarial properties is not so largely consumed simply because there is no preparation made out of it which can be conveniently taken; and we have taken upon ourselves to prepare tablets from Chiretta on modern scientific lines. Chiretta, as is well known, is free from all the evil effects to which Quinine is subject and when prepared in the form in which bitterness of taste is entirely eliminated and in which it can be conveniently taken, it it is bound to prove a great success.
Directions for use:—For fever, 2 tablets thrice a day with water.
As a digestive stimulent and Tonic one tablet thrice a day, before meals.
Price for a bottle containing 100 five grains tablets Annas 12 only.
THE TABLET MANUFACTURING CO.
182, Ripon Road, BOMBAY.
Can be had of all Chemists and Stores.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.
RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above.—BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ½ prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES AMPOULES bottleshape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.
S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist.
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone 11. Telegrams: Gundisam.

## ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

*ADVERTISEMENTS.*

*"Wanted," To Be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:*

*Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.*

***Advertisements are not received after 5 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.***

*Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.*

*Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, minimum charge Rs. 2.*

*Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.*

*Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.*

*Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:*

*THE MANAGER,*
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

*SUBSCRIPTION.*

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

| | LOCAL | UP-COUNTRY. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ..... | Rs. 30-0 | Rs. 35-0 |
| Half-yearly ... | ,, 16-0 | ,, 18-0 |
| Quarterly ... | ,, 8-0 | ,, 9-0 |
| Monthly ..... | ,, 3-0 | ,, 3-8 |
| Single Copy ..... | | TWO Annas. |

SUNDAY EDITION

| | LOCAL. | UP-COUNTRY. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ..... | Rs. 5-0 | Rs. 6-0 |
| Single Copy ..... | | TWO Annas. |

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part Price List free on Application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SUB-OVERSEERS. Salary Rs 25. Apply to the DEWAN, Lunawada, with copies of testimonials. 2845

WANTED—An energetic CANVASSER for Bombay and Presidency. Pay Rs. 25 extra commission. Apply sharp daily. BUTTON MFG. CO., Benares City. 2795

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK with knowledge of Guzratti on Rs. 25, with prospects. Apply J. MONI, Agent, 303, Hornby Road, Bombay. 2857

WANTED—A GODOWN-KEEPER for Dyes Godown. Security of Rs. 2,000 required. Apply stating lowest salary expected to Box No. 1063, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2788

WANTED—Probationer NURSES for the Civil General Hospital, Rangoon, salary Rs. 30 per mensem with Uniform Allowance, free Board and furnished quarters. For other particulars apply to the NURSING SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Rangoon. 2839

WANTED—A Competent LAUNDRY MANAGER having a thorough knowledge of washing processes and capable of managing a large steam laundry connected with a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply stating terms with copy testimonials to Box No. 1076, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2854

COMPETENT GRADUATES in medicine and surgery and hospital assistants for charitable dispensaries in Gujarat. No private practice or visit fees allowed. Those desirous of doing public good accepting moderate salaries need only apply, stating age, qualifications experience and salaries expected. Apply to Seth MANILAL MAGANLAL, The Swadeshi Mills Coy., Ltd., Ahmedabad, (Gujarat). 2812

MOTOR DRIVER WANTED.—A first class native DRIVER. Must have a thorough knowledge of repair work. Excellent references required. Good wage for a good man. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not returned) to A. D. C. SOUTHERN COMMAND, Poona. Envelopes should be marked "Motor Car." 2497

BARODA STATE—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS—Wanted at once a large number of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, in temporary employ. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 epidemic allowance. Appointment terminable at one month's notice. Prospects of permanent appointment on graded pay for suitable men. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 2811

WANTED—CLERKS and TALLY CLERKS for field service. Pay of clerks will vary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per month in India according to their qualifications and experience and when proceeding on field service they will be entitled to Rs. 80 and Rs. 90 per month respectively. Cases of candidates having academical qualification and office experience will be separately considered. Tally clerks will get Rs. 75 per month in India and when proceeding on Field Service, 50 per cent, batta from date of embarkation. Each temporary clerk or tally clerk selected should be capable to render his accounts and correspondence in English punctually and accurately. Candidates in Bombay must apply personally with testimonials during office hours on week days to OFFICER, I/C SUPPLY DEPOT, BOMBAY, behind the Town Hall. 2856

## FOR SALE.

FANS—(Hot-Air Ventilating) FOR SALE, working on kerosine. INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., 48, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2706

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OIL ENGINE, 20 B. H. P. Hornsby Maker, complete and Grinding mills. Apply. JIVRAJ JINABHAI, Gulalwadi, Kamdar House. 2751

AUCTION SALE of Mr. G. D. Poli's Artistic Furniture, Cottage Piano and Pianola, Silver Cabinet, Zoonda Cupboard, etc., at No. 17 Cuffe Parade, Colaba, TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. 2843

## TO BE LET.

MATHERAN—TO LET—"HOMESTEAD" on Chowk Point, completely furnished for the cold season. Apply to Mr. MISTRI, Naveari Buildings, Fort. 2772

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms, facing Yacht Club and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

OFFICE of the FRONTAIR TRADING Co., Abdul Rehman Street, Bhimdiwalla Building, Bombay, has been temporarily removed to Marine Lines Camp. All correspondence, etc., may kindly be addressed to Mr. D. C. KOHLY, Contractor, Marine Lines Camp, Bombay, till further notice.

BHUGWAN SINGH,
Manager, F. T. Co.,
Bombay.

2860

## WANTED.

A GRADUATE or B.S.C. in Mathematics for the post of Head Master, Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Khandwa, on a salary of Rs. 80 per mensem rising to Rs. 100 with an annual increment of Rs. 5. The post is pensionable.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 30th November, 1918, with copies of testimonials.

K. R. HARNE,
Secretary,
Municipal Committee,
KHANDWA.

Dated 30-10-1918. 2853

## WANTED.

WANTED—9 HINDU COOKS and 8 MAHOMEDAN COOKS for the Indian Troops Station Hospital, Arangaon Pay Rs. 12 per mensem. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of November 1918.

(Sd.) E. B. HICKSON,
Capt. R.A.M.C. (S.R.),
Officer Commanding, Indian Troops
Station Hospital, Arangaon. 2846

### NOTICE.

NOTICE—IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Produce of Kharo Chanio (Carbonate of Soda) in the Khairpur State will be sold by Public Auction at the office of the undersigned on 24th November, 1918 (Sunday). For further particulars please apply (preferably in person) to:—

VAZIR, KHAIRPUR STATE.
Khairpur Mir's, 30th October, 1918. 2851

## MACHINERY FOR SALE.

BLOW ROOM.

1 Double beater opener, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Inter schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Finisher, 1906, by Assales & Co.

CARD ROOM.

36 Cards (flat) 37 inch, 1906, by Assales & Co.
4 Ditto 1909, by H. & W.

DRAWING.

4 Drawing frames of 7 deliveries, 1906, by Assales & Co.
1 Drawing frame of 6 deliveries, 1909, by H. & B.

SLUBBING.

4 Slubbing frames 84 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Slubbing frame 84 sp., 1896.
1 Slubbing frame 88 sp. 1909, H. & B.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1909, H. & B.
2 Inter frames 130 sp., 1893, H. & B.
1 Inter frame 118 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
3 Inter frames 126 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Inter frame, 1893, H. & B.
8 Roving frames 160 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
4 Roving frames 190 sp., 1907, Assales & Co.
3 Roving frames 180 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Roving frame 164 sp., 1897, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Roving frame 164 sp., 1896, H. & B.
2 Roving frames 164 sp., 1892, H. & B.

SPINNING ROOM.

36 Ring frames 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.
1 Pair mule 1600 sp. ea., by Haward & Blow, 1909.
2 Pairs mule 1400 sp. ea., by Taylerlang, 1889.
2 Ring frames for doubling yarn 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.

MECHANIC SHOP.

1 Cotton cleaning machine.
1 Bonda machine.
3 Bundling presses.
1 Bailing press complete with pump.
100 Reels.
1 Engine 650 I.H.P., by Douglas & Grant, 1914 A.D (ordered out in 1914, before this the mill was working with electric power).
2 Stirling boilers for 200 lbs., 1915.
1 Lancashire boiler 30ft. by 7½ and 180 lbs., Maker Galloway, 1915.
1 Donkey pump vertical.
2 Lathes.
1 Drilling machine.
Gearing complete for the whole plant.
16 Hunidi fire installations complete.
Pumping engine for above.
1 dynamo of 230 volts.
Complete electric installation plant.
A complete Ginning Factory of 40 Gms, complete with gearing, &c., driven by Mani Engine.

Apply to—

Mr. GULAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI.
11, Tamarind Lane,
Motilal Mansions. 2577

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

S. S. "CITY OF DURHAM"
HAS ARRIVED.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed before being handled for Customs Examination or otherwise, and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.

S. S. "CITY OF MANILA"
HAS ARRIVED.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed before being handled for Customs Examination or otherwise, and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES BLEACHED CHECK.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th November, 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Shah Himatlal Dahyabhai at his shop in Chikal Galli, Mulji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Panjabi Dunichand Durgadas:—

4 bals bleached Check, 44 lbs., E. D. Sassoon Mills, each bale of about 60 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 79 CASES LEAD AND 8 CASES RED BLUE PENCILS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Dahyabhai Vussonji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned defaulting purchaser:—

47 cases Lead Pencil each of 50 gross including:—
10 cases per S. S. "Tensin Maru."
9 cases per S. S. "Hemaj."
17 cases per S. S. "Bombay Maru."
8 cases per S. S. "Siam Maru."
3 cases per S. S. "Ume Maru."

And on account and at the risk of the concerned:—
32 cases Lead Pencils per S. S. "Siam Maru."
8 cases Red Blue Pencils including:—
2 cases per S. S. "Mitsuki Maru."
2 cases per S. S. "Mitsuki Maru."
2 cases per S. S. "Tayab Maru."
2 cases per S. S. "Bombay Maru."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 10TH NOVEMBER, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT BANDRA HILL ROAD, NEAR KHOJA SANITORIUM, IN "CASSUMALLI COTTAGE" BUNGALOW.

AUCTION SALE of very rich and handsome specially made by well-known makers season teakwood, drawing, dining, office room and verandah furniture and new billiard table with balls and Cue and marking-board, sweet gramophone with selected records, harmonium, hanging and hall lamps, rich glass, crockery and platedware, etc. etc.

On SUNDAY, the 10th November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the above place at "Cassumalli Cottage" Bungalow, very rich and handsome specially made by well-known makers season teakwood, drawing, dining, office room and verandah furniture including season teakwood sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, very handsome big mirror side board, dumbwaiters, fancy satin lined complete drawing room suite, corner and side cabinets, marble and plain centre tables, nice teapoys, Curzon, easy and low chairs, season teak and blackwood single and double bedsteads, specially made to order new designed single and double mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, marble dressing and washing tables, chival glass, verandah and garden benches, teakwood dirty cloth baskets, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, hall lamps, revolving and glass door book cases, wall clock 400 days' winding clock with glass dome in correct order, one new billiard table, with balls, Cue and marking-board, harmonium, sweet gramophone with selected records, rich glass, crockery and platedware, etc., etc.

The property of a private gentleman:—

The above furniture is worth having and so we draw your attention to inspect them.

Catalogues will be published and the goods will be on view three days before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th November, 1918, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sheth Himatlal Dahyabhai at the shop of Sheth Vithal Baichand at Tambakanta, Pydowni, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Marwadi Laxminaraven Gangadhar:—

75 bales Yarn No. 12½, Currimbhai Mill, each of 400 lbs., October delivery.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th November, 1918.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will THIS DAY Tuesday, the 5th day of November, 1918, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder (near Port Trust Revenue Offices.)

A lot of Unservi eable Stores comprising gunny bags, barrels and casks, kegs, drums iron, gunny, hoop iron, tins, cases, crates, bags of waste paper, chatai bags, copper and zinc water taks, iron dholis for water, sugar, dhall, etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within four days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within seven days.

AUCTION SALE of 24 Cases American Screw Augers

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort by order of Messrs. J. W. Kippax and Co. and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

Ex. S.S. "City of Rangoon."

24 cases each 250 pieces American Screw Augers 5/8in. size.

Unique Opportunity to Toys and Fancy Goods Merchants, Jewellers, Silver and Goldsmiths and General Merchants and Private Buyers.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE WELL-KNOWN SHARIFF SHOW ROOM AT SHAIK MEMON STREET NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET

By

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., on THURSDAY, the 7th, FRIDAY, the 8th and SATURDAY, the 9th day of November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), each day.

Property on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th November, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD ON THE WEST SIDE OF HAINES ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 14th November, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from Messrs. Dahyabhai Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the owner, the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground admeasuring 956 and a half square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenements and all other buildings erected and standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, on the West side of Haines Road, in the Town and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos 113 and 112, New Nos. 13617 and 13617, Old Survey Nos. 374 and 374, New Survey Nos. 1C-3500 and 2C-3500 and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward E Nos. 4435 (2), 4435 (3), 4435 (4), 4435 (5), 4435 (6), 4435 (7), 4435 (8), Street Nos 500A, 500B, 500C, 500D, 500E, 500F, 500G, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by the sweeper's passage, on the South partly by the property of Tyaballi Ebrahimji, and partly by the property of Dr. Bocarro on the East by the said Haines Road and on the West by the said Ripon Road.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds can be had of Messrs. Dahyabhai, Ferreira and Divan, at their office at No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th November, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

CHANGE OF DATE OF SALE.

BONAFIDE SALE of the Furnitures of Lieut. L. C. Simpson at 25, Byculla Club Back Road is POSTPONED to Sunday the 10th November at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th November 1918.

## AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
Lamington Road.
TO-NIGHT
THE LAST TWO DRAMAS of
"THE PRICE OF FOLLY" series
featuring
RUTH ROLAND
Donot miss the finale of this excellent series.
Every Drama complete in itself and carrying a moral lesson.
PATHE'S GAZETTE
'IN AND AROUND SAN DIEGO'
Travel
"LOOK PLEASANT PLEASE"
Comic.
Look out for a big Imperial feature next week.
COMING! COMING!
KIPPLING'S
"Naulakha"
The greatest film of the year.
TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m.
Extra show every Sunday 2-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
LESSEES THE EXCELSIOR THEATRES Co., LTD.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
THE GREAT SERIAL OF AUSTRALIAN LIFE
The ADVENTURES OF "STINGAREE"
By E. W. HORNUNG—The Author of "RAFFLES"
"STINGAREE" THE POLITE BUSHRANGER!!

THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT!

The past three days have sufficed to prove conclusively that never before in Bombay was imported a Film so marvellous in conception, so exquisitely rich in Oriental setting, and so wonderfully unique in the vastness of its theme—as

"A Daughter of the Gods!"
(10,000 Feet.)

The one popular verdict about it is:—"Uncomparably the Noblest and the Finest Film ever seen!"

Come this very day at

THE WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
Four Shows to-night: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-20 p.m. (S. T.)

The new Super-Triple Lens, costing Rs. 4,000, works miracles with the Picture! The screen projections are transformed into something superfine! Every fibre of the minutest detail is seen. The effect is so charmingly transparent, bright, and wonderfully cooling to the eye!

Do not believe Advertisements! Come and be assured of it yourselves.

The Film is an Eye-opener!

The scenes depicting a Sultan's City where thousands—not hundreds—of the Ruling Potentatees Subjects pay homage to him; the scen's of life and bustle of the Imperial Zenana, where hundreds of the Sultan's Begums lead a life of encaged luxury; the enchanting scenes of Fairyland and Witchland; the mighty scenes of the celestial Spots where 300 Mermaids dance to the tune of Nature—all this in

"A Daughter of the Gods"
(10,000 feet)

simply astounds you—baffles your imagination! You sit mute, dumbfounded in ecstasy, awe and wonder. Hurry up this Evening at the

CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

Waste not a sing'e day. Thick audiences have during the past three days opined that this is "The Greatest Film Human Mind has ever conceived!"

Pray Note—There will be every day a Special extra Show at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.), Rest of the Shows at 7-15; 9; 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Universal Screen Magazine and a "JERRY" comic in the Programme.

THE EXCELSIOR
Lessees—The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
Bandman Opera Company
in a series of popular London Musical Plays
To-Night, Tuesday 5th Oct. at 9-30
"THE ARCADIANS"
Wednesday 6th Oct. at 9-30
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"
(2ND EDITION)
Thursday 7th Oct. at 9-30
"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"
Friday 8th Oct. at 9-30
"THEODORE & Co."
Saturday 9th November at 9-30
"THE MERRY WIDOW"
Sunday, 10th, Matinee 5-30
"CARMINETTA"
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at ROSE & Co. till 6 p. m.
Booking at Theatre from 7 p. m.
Seats booked by Telephone (288) must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.
To-day at 6-30 p. m.
French Official War Films.

Special care taken with Ladies' Lingerie and Woollen Goods.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY. 12

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
An Adaptation of Mrs. Henry Wood's Famous Novel
"EAST LYNNE."
The wonderful drama that always crowds the Royal Opera House. A sentimental drama showing the disaster that befel a woman who yielded to temptation through unreasonable jealousy.
To-morrow & Thursday & Friday & Saturday Night.
G. Carlton Wallace's Romantic Play:
"THE APPLE OF EDEN"
Produced for the first time in India.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 5 p.m.
Brieux's Great Lesson
"DAMAGED GOODS"
(FOR ADULTS ONLY)
PRICES:—Night Stalls Rs. 5, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee—Stalls Rs. 3, D. Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.
CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 P M ONLY.
LAST SHOW OF THE GRAND 6-reel Metro-Play:
"OUTWITTED"
Featuring the well-known stars
EMILY STEVENS, EARLE FOXE and OTHER FAMOUS ARTISTES
Showing how a poor girl outwits a capitalist who made her marry the son of his enemy to wreak his hatred by misleading him in his business, assuming herself the garb of a prophetess.
Popular Prices— Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

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# THE WEATHER.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Nov. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr..... | 29.708 Inch |
| Temperature of Air ..... | 81.9 Deg. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 73.4 ,, |
| Dew Point ..... | 69.8 ,, |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | 0.671 ,, |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) ..... | 4.6 ,, |
| Maximum temperature of Air ..... | 89.3 ,, |
| Minimum do. ..... | 75.0 ,, |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight..... | ENE NW, NNW. |
| Movement of Wind do. do. .... | 131 Miles. |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| | | HIGH WATER. | | | | LOW WATER. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean time. | | Depth on Still. | | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean time. | | Depth on Still. |
| | Nov | h. | m. | ft. in. | | Nov | h. | m. | ft. in. |
| Mon. | 4 | m | 10 59 | 26 4 | | 4 | m | 5 8 | 19 0 |
| | | | 11 50a | 28 2 | | | | 5 4a | 15 9 |
| Tues. | 5 | m | 11 31 | 26 3 | | 5 | m | 5 44 | 19 3 |
| | | | | | | | | 5 35a | 15 0 |
| Wed. | 6 | m | 0 22 | 28 3 | | 6 | m | 6 21 | 19 9 |
| | | | 0 4a | 26 1 | | | | 6 7a | 15 10 |
| Thur | 7 | m | 0 56 | 28 1 | | 7 | m | 6 59 | 19 7 |
| | | | 0 38a | 25 9 | | | | 6 40a | 16 2 |
| Fri | 8 | m | 1 32 | 27 9 | | 8 | m | 7 38 | 20 0 |
| | | | 1 15a | 25 3 | | | | 7 14a | 16 9 |
| Sat | 9 | m | 2 10 | 27 3 | | 9 | m | 8 20 | 20 4 |
| | | | 1 53a | 24 10 | | | | 7 51a | 17 6 |
| Sun | 10 | m | 2 53 | 26 9 | | 10 | m | 9 12 | 20 6 |
| | | | 2 51a | 24 4 | | | | 8 40a | 18 4 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 4 (Monday) | Sunrise | 6h. 40m. | Sunset. 6h. 5m |
| ,, 5 (Tuesday) | ,, | 6h 41m. | ,, 6h. 4m |
| ,, 6 (Wednesday) | ,, | 6h 41m. | ,, 6h. 4m |
| ,, 7 (Thursday) | ,, | 6h. 42m. | ,, 6h. 3m |
| ,, 8 (Friday) | ,, | 6h. 42m. | ,, 6h. 3m |
| ,, 9 (Saturday) | ,, | 6h. 43m. | ,, 6h. 3m |
| ,, 10 (Sunday) | ,, | 6h. 43m. | ,, 6h. 2m |

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Nov. 4d. 2h. 31.6m. a.m.: First quarter: 11d. 10h. 16·2m p.m.; Full Moon 18d. 11h 3 0m. p.m Last quarter, 25d. 3h. 55.3m. p.m.

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 90 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 4th November, 1918, was 30.085 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anoroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anoroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 4th November, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports a thunderstorm and 1.05in. of rain. Skies have cleared. Humidity is above normal in the south-eastern districts. Day temperature is in moderate or considerable defect in the north Punjab; night temperature has fallen and is now nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the east of the division. Both day and night temperatures are moderately above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in considerable defect in lower Sind. Night temperature is moderately above the average in east Rajputana, but is below it in the north-west.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in the north of the division, but has decreased and is now in defect in Kathiawar. Temperature continues above the average in Central India West both by day and night. In the west of Kathiawar night temperature is in slight defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in Berar and are lightly clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in slight excess generally both by day and night.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Both day and night temperatures are locally above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Both day and night temperatures are above the average except in south Hyderabad; the excess in the latter ranges from 7 deg. to 11 deg. in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues active on the Madras coast where moderate to heavy rain has fallen, Negapatam reporting 2.80in. and Masulipatam 2.00in. Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras and north Malabar and local in the east Punjab. Conditions continue favourable for a northward extension of rainfall in the Peninsula.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 4th of November, 1918.*

| STATIONS | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A.M | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Total, 1st June to date | Departure, 1st June to date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | 83.6 | 70.3 | 80 | .. | 0 | —0.04 |
| Do. ( Nov.). | 87.6 | 69.2 | 83 | .. | .. | .. |
| Jask ( Nov.). | | | | .. | .. | 0 |
| Do ( Nov.). | 89.7 | 72.8 | 57 | .. | 0 | —0.12 |
| Muskat ( Nov.). | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 83.9 | 58.4 | 56 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Rawalpindi | 72.3 | 46.7 | 44 | .. | 0.11 | +0 11 |
| Lahore | 83.6 | 61.8 | 75 | .. | 0.10 | +0.10 |
| Hissar | 86.0 | 58.0 | 69 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Ambala | 88.7 | 56.3 | 74 | 1.05 | 1.06 | +0 03 |
| Delhi | 87.2 | 61.4 | 63 | .. | 0 | —0.04 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 91.8 | 66.9 | 53 | .. | 0 | —0.04 |
| Mainpuri | 94.2 | 66.6 | 57 | .. | 0 | —0.04 |
| Jhansi | 95.6 | 65.4 | 53 | .. | 0 | —0.04 |
| Cawnpore | 93.8 | 68.3 | 56 | .. | 0 | —0.14 |
| Allahabad | 96.2 | 62.8 | 56 | .. | 0 | —0.06 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 89.9 | 56.0 | 47 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Karachi | 87.2 | 66.5 | 28 | .. | 0 | —0.02 |
| Aimer | 88.8 | 55.3 | 60 | .. | 0 | —0.02 |
| Jalpore | 90.8 | 66.2 | 41 | .. | 0 | —0.01 |
| Kotah | 97.4 | 68.0 | 39 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Mount Abu | 75.0 | 60.9 | 34 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 93.0 | 62.3 | 28 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Dwarka | 83.8 | 68.6 | 57 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Veraval | 86.9 | 64.6 | 51 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Rajkot | 94.4 | 60.0 | 25 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 95.0 | 67.8 | 39 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Surat | 96.1 | 69.7 | 62 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Ahmedabad | 95.7 | 69.8 | 37 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Deesa | 93.8 | 61.6 | 52 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Neemuch | 92.3 | 61.8 | 55 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Indore | 92.6 | 65.1 | 61 | .. | 0 | —0.04 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 87.3 | 59.9 | 62 | .. | 0 | —0.07 |
| Saugor | 92.9 | 67.6 | 44 | .. | 0 | —0.03 |
| Hoshangabad | 92.3 | 62.6 | 64 | .. | 0 | —0.04 |
| Khandawa | 95.5 | 66.9 | 58 | .. | 0 | —0.06 |
| Akola | 94.6 | 69.2 | 66 | .. | 0 | —0.04 |
| Amraoti | 91.3 | 68.3 | 59 | .. | 0 | —0.06 |
| Nagpur | 91.1 | 66.9 | 63 | .. | 0 | —0.16 |
| Chanda | 91.1 | 69.2 | 77 | 0.05 | 0.05 | —0.15 |
| Raipur | 89.3 | 65.0 | 58 | .. | 0 | —0.12 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 89.3 | 76.3 | 76 | .. | 0 | —0.15 |
| Ratnagiri | 94.1 | 77.3 | 62 | .. | 0 | —0.20 |
| Marmugao | 88.3 | .. | 77 | .. | 0 | —0.35 |
| Karwar | 91.2 | 76.4 | 83 | .. | 0 | —0.65 |
| BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 91.9 | 67.2 | 37 | .. | 0 | —0.09 |
| Ahmednagar | 91.4 | 69.5 | 64 | .. | 0 | —0.16 |
| Poona | 92.8 | 73.5 | 60 | .. | 0 | —0.16 |
| Sholapur | 89.1 | 68.7 | 68 | .. | 0.04 | —0.28 |
| Bijapur | 91.8 | 68.1 | 55 | .. | 0 | —0.28 |
| Belgaum | 86.1 | 67.3 | 69 | .. | 0 | —0.53 |
| Aurangabad | 91.2 | 69.1 | 59 | .. | 0 | —0.18 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 91.4 | 67.7 | 72 | .. | 0 | —0.18 |
| Hyderabad | 84.4 | 63.3 | 57 | .. | 0 | —0.40 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 87.6 | 73.3 | 89 | 0.54 | 1.91 | +1.16 |
| Calicut | 86.8 | 76.1 | 92 | 1.17 | 2 55 | +1.41 |
| Cochin | 88.4 | 75.1 | 78 | 0.04 | 1.87 | +0.29 |
| Colombo | 88.9 | 75.2 | 94 | 0.28 | 0.79 | —1.20 |
| MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 77.0 | 72.2 | 93 | 2.00 | 4.56 | +2.. |
| Bellary | 90.5 | 69.9 | 74 | 0.05 | 0.05 | —0.15 |
| Cuddapah | 89.0 | 71.1 | 90 | .. | 0.78 | +110 |
| Madras | 84.7 | 74.2 | 98 | 0.55 | 14.42 | +061. |
| Bangalore | 79.7 | 65.5 | 87 | .. | 0.30 | +4.6 |
| Coimbatore | 85.5 | 71.3 | 88 | 0.42 | 0.51 | +.0 |
| Trichinopoly | 95.9 | 74.2 | 94 | 0.25 | 2.56 | +10 |
| Negapatam | 84.4 | 74.6 | 91 | 2.80 | 8.05 | +04. |

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Invaluable Medicine for the cure of all forms of fever especially those of Malarial Origin. After most extensive trials, we have no hesitation in recommending it to those suffering from fever, and urge residents in places where Malaria abounds to provide themselves with a supply of this truly excellent remedy.

*Dose.*—For adults, a ninth part three times a day; for youths between 9 and 14 years a teaspoonful; for children between 4 and 9 years of age, half a teaspoonful. The dose to be diluted in twice the quantity of water.

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# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 1st.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Days Sales at Liverpool .. | 2,000 |
| ,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp. .. | .. |
| ,, ,, Sales of East Indian .. | 600 |
| ,, ,, Imports .. .. | 11,000 |
| Mid. American Spot Trading value .. | 21.97 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels .. .. | 29.40 |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). .. | 26.43 Jan. / 26.15 Mar. / 25.93 May |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. .. .. | New Orleans market closed to-day. |

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 1st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Nov. | 20.50—48 |
| Dec. | 19.68—49 |
| Jan. | 19.23—48 |
| Feb. | 18.65—56 |
| Mar. | 18.10 |

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 1st.

New Contracts

| Months. | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| Nov. | 19.99—.97 |
| Dec. | 19.17—1.00 |
| Jan. | 18.72—1.09 |
| Feb. | 18.21—1.00 |
| Mar. | 17.66 |

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Nov. 1st.

New Contracts.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Nov. | 29.49 Unchgd. |

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 1st.

| | |
|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal Good .. .. .. .. | 18.50 |
| ,, ,, Fully Good .. .. .. .. | 19.25 |
| ,, ,, Fine .. .. .. .. | 19.75 |
| ,, No. 1 Oomra Good .. .. .. | 19.75 |
| ,, ,, ,, Fully Good .. .. .. | 20.50 |
| ,, ,, ,, Fine .. .. .. | 21.00 |
| ,, Broach Good .. .. .. .. | 22.25 |
| ,, ,, Fully Good .. .. .. | 22.50 |
| ,, ,, Fine .. .. .. .. | 22.75 |

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Oct. 31st.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion .. .. | 73,900,000 | Inc. | £ 500,000 |
| Public Deposits .. | 29,600,000 | Dec. | 2,400,000 |
| Other do. .. | 134,600,000 | Inc. | 13,900,000 |
| Govt. Securities .. | 57,200,000 | ,, | 11,200,000 |
| Other do. .. | 95,400,000 | | No change. |
| Notes and Gold .. | 28 200 000 | Dec. | 300,000 |

THE BANK RESERVE is 17 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 30th.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | — | — | — |
| ,, Exports to Great Britain | — | — | 9,000 |
| ,, ,, to Continent | — | — | 10,000 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | | | 19¼ |
| Demand Bills .. .. | .. | .. | 4.75.45 |
| Silver Commercial Bars .. | .. | .. | 101½ |

New York, Oct. 31st.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | — | — | 40,000 |
| ,, Exports to Great Britain | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, ,, to Continent .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Futures at New York Jan. | .. | .. | 27.43—.36 |
| ,, ,, March .. | .. | .. | 27.12—62 |
| ,, ,, May .. | .. | .. | 26.87—65 |
| Spot Cotton at New York .. | — | — | 30.20—55 |
| ,, ,, Orleans .. | — | — | 30.00 Unchgd |
| Futures at New Orleans Jan. .. | .. | .. | 26.49—51 |
| ,, ,, March .. | .. | .. | 26.22—53 |

New York, Nov. 1st.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | .. | .. | 23,000 |
| ,, Exports to Great Britain | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, ,, to Continent .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Futures at New York Jan. | .. | .. | 26.07—1.36 |
| ,, ,, Mar. | .. | .. | 25.35—1.25 |
| ,, ,, May | .. | .. | 25.15—1.34 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | .. | .. | 29.05—1.12 |
| ,, ,, Orleans | .. | .. | .. |
| Futures at New Orleans Jan. | .. | .. | Holiday. |
| ,, ,, Mar. | .. | .. | |

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 31st.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. .. | 49 1/2 |
| Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet. | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917 | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st .. .. | 3 1/2 |
| ,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. .. | 3 1/2 |
| ,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months .. | 4 1/4 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, .. | 4 5/8 |
| Interest day to day loans .. .. | 3 1/8 |
| ,, 7 day market loans .. .. | 3 |
| Consols 2½ % .. .. .. | 60½+⅛ |
| Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal .. .. | 52½ Unchgd. |
| Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan .. | 72+⅛ |
| Government Securities 3 % .. | 62+⅛ |
| Ex. On London at Paris Francs .. | 28 07 Unchngd |

London, Nov. 1st.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. .. | — |
| Closing Tone of Silver:— | |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917. | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. .. .. | 3 1/2 |
| ,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. .. | 3 1/2 |
| ,, FineTrade Bills 3 months .. | 4 1/4 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, .. | 4 5/8 |
| Interest day to day loans .. .. | 3 |
| ,, 7 day day market loans .. | 3 1/8 |
| Consols 2½ % .. .. .. | 60½ |
| Rupee Paper 3½ % .. .. .. | 52½ |
| Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan .. | 72 |
| Government Securities 3½ % .. .. | 62 |
| Ex. On London at Paris Francs .. | 28.07 |

Biddings not offered until further notice.

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 31st.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3½ % 1925—1928 | .. | .. | £83½ Unchgd. |
| 4½ % 1925—1945 | .. | .. | £98½ Unchgd. |
| 5 % New | .. | .. | £94½ Unchgd. |

London, Nov. 1st.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3½ % 1925—1928 | .. | .. | £83½ |
| 4½ % 1925—1945 | .. | .. | £98½ |
| 5 % New | .. | .. | £94½ |


## G. W. M. REYNOLDS

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.

| | Rs. | | Re. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coral Island | 3 | Pope Joan | 1 12 |
| Mary Price | 5 | Mary Stuart | 1 4 |
| Bronze Statue | 3 | Macaire | 1 0 |
| Loves of Harem | 3 | Necromancer | 0 12 |

Soldier's Wife ..... Rs. 1-4
Mysteries of London ... ,, 8-0
,, Old London ... ,, 2-4

MITARANGA & CO., MADRAS.


## MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 31st.

SEEDS.

Wheat—No change.

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper .. .. | £133 |
| Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal .. | £122½ |
| Hard Spelter .. .. .. .. | Nominal |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers .. .. .. .. | 19/6 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers | 21 |
| Tone:—Firm. Nominal. | |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers | 2/10½ |
| Plantation First Latex Crete Nov. Paid .. | 2/6½ |

London, Nov. 1st.

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper .. .. | £133 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal .. .. | £122½ |
| Hard Spelter .. .. .. .. | Nominal. |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java, No. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers .. .. .. | 19/6 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers | 21 |
| Tone:—Firm with a good prospect of business if freight obtainable. | |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers | 2/10 |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov. Paid .. | 2/5 |
| Tone:—Weaker. | |

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Nov. 4th—5-30 p.m

| | Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p. | Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat White Delhi 70-35 .. | 75 0 0 | 11 8 0 |
| ,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30 .. | 75 0 0 | 11 8 0 |
| ,, Karachi Bangla .. .. | 75 0 0 | 11 8 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .. | 11 0 0 | 11 8 0 |
| ,, ,, Cawnpore .. | 11 0 0 | 11 8 0 |
| ,, Yellow Cawnpore .. | 11 8 0 | 12 0 0 |
| Linseed Brown Bold .. .. | 13 8 0 | 14 0 0 |
| ,, ,, Thin .. .. | 13 2 0 | 13 10 0 |
| Teaseed White 80-15 .. .. | 105 0 0 | .. |
| ,, Gujrat 75-25 .. .. | 101 0 0 | .. |
| ,, Gujrat 50-50 .. .. | 98 0 0 | .. |
| ,, Black .. .. | 85 0 0 | .. |
| Poppyseed, White .. .. | 15 8 0 | 16 0 0 |
| Groundnut .. .. .. | 79 0 0 | .. |
| Mowraseed .. .. .. | 7 0 0 | .. |
| Barley .. .. .. | 48 0 0 | .. |
| Castorseed .. .. .. | 93 0 0 | 16 4 0 |
| Forward: | | |
| Wheat April-May .. .. | 8 11 6 | |
| Linseed May .. .. .. | 15 9 6 | |

## BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 4th 1918.

| | Rate per lb. Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|
| Davids No. 10 .. .. .. .. | 1 4 6 |
| Shapurji No. 10 .. .. .. .. | 1 3 3 |
| Simplex No. 10 .. .. .. .. | 1 3 6 |
| Edward No. 10 .. .. .. .. | 1 3 9 |
| Light Houses No. 64 .. .. .. | 0 12 9 |

## BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 4th 1918.

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic.. .. .. .. | 1 5 16 |
| Bank Demand .. .. .. .. | 1 6 1 |
| Bank Acceptances 3 m/s. .. .. | 1 6 6 |
| T.Cs. Demand .. .. .. .. | 192 |
| American Dollars .. .. .. .. | 278 |
| Hongkong .. .. .. .. | 224 |
| Shanghai .. .. .. .. | 461 |
| Japan .. .. .. .. | 135 |
| Singapore .. .. .. .. | 181 |

Market Steady.

## MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their circular dated 19th September, 1918, state:—

GOLD.

We referred last week to the strong gold position of the Bank of England. This week again we have to note a further increase of £207,330, in the amount held in the Issue Department.

These figures show an improvement since this time last year, of no less than £17,925,795, an amount considerably in excess of the increase in the holding of gold by any European country during the period.

That the gold increment of the Bank of England should be larger than that of the State Banks of the other Belligerents is natural, because the British Empire is the only European Power which has a constant supply of gold from its own mines. But it is worthy of note, that no neutral country, not even Spain, (whose stock of gold has shown so phenomenal a rise since the early days of the war), can show anything quite approaching this record.

Gold deposits have been discovered recently on the border of Westmeath and King's Country, Ireland. A similar find was made in Donegal in 1908.

CURRENCY.

An arrangement similar to that effected between the Allies and Argentina has been effected between the Allies and Peru, with the object of protecting the exchange rate between the latter country and the Entente. Peru has passed a law, enacting that Bank notes to the equivalent of £3,000,000 can be issued against sterling or dollar deposits in London or New York Banks. The extension of this practice is of particular interest, for, if it were permanently and universally adopted, systems of currency and methods of international finance would be radically effected.

SILVER.

No change has taken place in the position of the market. The trade demand is fairly active.

The Shanghai exchange is nominally quoted at 5s. 6d. the tael, but business has been effected at considerably higher rates.

The Stock in Shanghai on the 14th instant consisted of about 25,300,000 ounces in sycee and 12,800,000 dollars, as compared with about 26,270,000 ounces in sycee and 14,000,000 dollars on the 7th Setptember, 1918.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.

September 13—49 1/2d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

September 14—49 1/2d. cash, no quotatton fixed for forward delivery.

September 16—49 1/2d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

September 17—49 1/2d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

September 18—49 1/2d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

September 19—49 1/2d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average—49 1/2d. cash.

Bank Rate—5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std.—77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as that fixed a week ago.


**Safety Hair Destroyer.**

RAJARANI SOAP

Painless and stainless single application removes hair from any part of body.

**Price Re. 1**

per box of 3 cakes.

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(*KHUNNUS*) In seven beautiful parts.

FEATURING THE LOVELY SCREEN STAR

**BETTY LEE**

and countless Venus-formed maidens—A daring revolution of physical charms on the mythological Isle of Milo—Diving Nymphs who sport unrestrained amid sylvan scenes of incomparable beauty—Charming Grecian dances by the celestial beings on the height of Mount Olympus—Marvellous feats of diving and swimming against the current in rapid is **absolutely the last word in daring and courage** ever presented on any screen

SEE

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**THE MAJESTIC** and compare it with other loudly tomtommed pictures elsewhere.

Three Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45, and 10-30

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WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.

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ALL KINDS OF OIL-PAINTS,
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GENUINE RAW, PALE BOILED AND DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OILS.

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FOUNTAIN PEN.
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It is a companion that never fails at the right moment.
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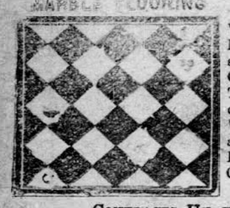


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Otto Mohini

*You*
spend a lot in Scents sold at the Market, but never did try one shown below. Topmost favourite. Winner gold medals wherever exhibited.

'Otto Mohini'
Renders floral fragrance for 4 days sprinkled on a 'kerchief.

*Price:* Rs. 2, As. 12 & 8.

Mohini Agency,
Juma Musjid,
BOMBAY.


# PEACE WITHOUT CHAUVINISM.

## RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS.

## PRIME MINISTER AT MANCHESTER.

**Mr. Lloyd George made an important speech on war and after-war problems at Manchester on September 12th, where he received the freedom of the city. The following are extracts from his speech:—**

What are the conditions of a just and durable peace? The first indispensable condition, in my judgment, is that civilisation shall establish beyond doubt its power to enforce its decrees. (Cheers.) As long as there is doubt left in the mind of either defender or victor as to the irresistible power, the irresistible character of this power, once it is challenged, this war will not have achieved its purpose. Victory is essential to a sound peace. Unless you have the image of victory stamped on the face the coin will depreciate in value as time goes on. (Cheers.) Prussian military power must not only be beaten, but Germany herself must know that. (Cheers.) The German people must know that if their rulers outrage the laws of humanity Prussian military strength cannot protect them from punishment. (Loud cheers.) There is no right you can establish, national or international, unless you establish that fact first—that the man who breaks the law will meet with inevitable punishment. (Cheers.) Unless this is accomplished the losses, sufferings, and burdens of this war will have been all in vain. We will have to repeat the horror and our children will have to repeat the horror, and worse. (Hear, hear.) Do you realise what this war means?

We went into it with an equipment which every soldier regarded as perfectly adequate. So it was for any conception of war which had been formed. What has happened? Discoveries have been made in the art of destruction which, if men had only time to perfect them, would simply destroy and crash civilisation from the face of the globe. Do you know—there are men here, I can see, who know—what these weapons of war are? High explosives, powerful artillery that were never taken anywhere near the field of battle before; cities bombarded from a distance of 70 or 80 miles—and there is no reason why it should not be 100; new bombing aeroplanes becoming ever more powerful and more and more destructive—submarines poised in the air! That is the result of three or four years of intense thought and human ingenuity.

### THE LAST WAR.

Give a man that terrible, that most terrible of all things—give him twenty or thirty years of concentrated thought on those lines, what will happen? This must be the last war. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) The last, the last. (Cheers.) Believe me, who have been studying all this machinery of war for months as a business, and for years as part of my business, if this is not the last war there are men here to-day who will see the last of civilisation. That is why, in all earnestness, I want to say to those who have the same horror of war as I have—(cheers),—who would like to see any rational means of bringing this madness to an end: Don't let us be misled into the belief that the establishment of a League of Nations without power—without power—(cheers)—will in itself secure the world against that catastrophe. A League of Nations with a Prussian military power triumphant—it would be a league of the fox and the geese. (Laughter.) One fox, many geese. (Renewed laughter.) Many at first. (Laughter.) They would gradually diminish in numbers. Read the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. Poland was once a greater nation than Prussia, and as powerful in its way as France. The Teuton has absorbed it. Unless there is victory the plans for the new world which we are all thinking about, and of which we hope to see the dawn bursting upon us one day—those plans might as well be shelved. I will tell you why. The best time, the best thought, the best energy, the best resources of a nation will be devoted to averting conflict or preparing for it unless you stamp out for all time the rule of brute force which has challenged humanity in this war. If you achieve victory, all the rest will be added unto you. It will be easier to be temperate in your terms when you feel absolutely sure that that menace is destroyed. You will not need quite the same guarantees in many respects. I am all for a League of Nations; in fact, the League of Nations has begun. The British Empire is a league of free nations; the Allied countries who are fighting to uphold international right are now a league of free nations. And any other country willing to join in order to assert the establishment of international right in the world is very welcome to this League of Nations. (Hear, hear.) If after the war Germany repudiates and condemns her perfidy, or, rather, the perfidy of her rulers, then a Germany freed from military domination will be welcome into the great League of Nations. (Cheers.) But the only sure foundation is a complete victory for the cause of justice and national freedom which the Allied nations are now carrying along the road to triumph through barbed-wire entanglements, deep emplacements, and through serried ranks of a redoubtable foe. Other terms have been indicated.

### THE TERMS.

I have stated them repeatedly on behalf of the British nation. They were so moderate that they commanded even the support of the whole of the Labour representatives of this country. President Wilson—(cheers)—has stated them from time to time. We stand by them. (Cheers.) I will only make this further observation about peace: the peace must be of a kind that will commend itself to the common sense and consciences of the nation as a whole. It must not be dictated by extreme men on either side. You cannot allow the Bolsheviks to force upon us a peace so humiliating as to dishonour our national flag and to make a repetition of the horrors of this war an inevitable event. Nor can we allow the Chauvinists to prolong the miseries of the conflict in order to impose terms which would leave a stain of injustice on the consciences of the Allied peoples and subject them to the inevitable punishments which all such national wrongdoing brings in its train. (Cheers.) We must not arm Germany with a real wrong. In other words, we shall neither accept nor impose on our foes a Brest-Litovsk treaty. (Cheers.) When a peace of this character is secured we can then proceed with a clear conscience and a steady nerve to build up the new world in which those who have sacrificed so much may dwell in peace, security, and content. Now, in order to establish a new world we must take heed in time lest we fall back into the welter of the old. We must be ready. As soon as the unseen hand casts the rainbow of peace on the skies we must be ready. And to be ready is summarised in one counsel. We must profit by the lessons of the war—(hear, hear)—which has been the most costly schoolmaster any nation ever had. I am not sure that it has not been the best in many ways.

### A LEAP FORWARD.

There are times in the history of the world when nations take a great leap forward into the light. This is such a time. There is a great river in eastern Europe which, after meandering sluggishly through hundreds of leagues, finding a great barrier in its road, concentrates the whole of its strength to break through—rushes along and then merges into a sunnier land and into more fertile plains. That is the story of the national life of this country before, during, and after the war. It has taken a great rush forward, and when it emerges from the rocks through which its torrents are now struggling it will deploy into a sunnier and a fairer land. The men who endure the discomfort, the terror, the torture in this mighty struggle have not gone through it all to re-establish more firmly in this land, for which they have fought, the dominion of slums, of wages that will not maintain let alone cheer life, of confusion and disorganisation, which creates waste, inefficiency, misery, and squalor. But to enable the nation to bear the gigantic burden of debt which the war will impose upon it, and the still greater burden of recuperation and reconstruction, we must see that the national resources are developed to the full, and that the State renders all assistance in its power for the attainment of that object. Comfort is the surest preventative of anarchy, but comfort involves plenty. How can you ensure plenty? By ensuring the best conditions of production. If abundance is not there you cannot distribute it. That is an obvious truth which the Bolsheviks seem to have overlooked. The Bolsheviks began with distribution and ended with distribution. Production did not concern them. (Laughter.) That is the surest road to national poverty, and it is the Bolshevik method. Soon after the war the Bolsheviks said, "Let there be peace." You say to him, "What manner of peace?" and he says, "That is quite immaterial." (Laughter.) He says, "Let there be plenty for everyone," and you say, "Where is it to come from?" "Oh," he says, "that is no concern of mine." (Laughter.) And what is the result? You have neither peace nor plenty in Russia, and you will not have it here if men of that type are in control. There are far too many of them, and unfortunately they are too often in positions where they can do mischief. You should shun their teaching, which is like an attack of poison gas, which withers the vitality of the nation. (Cheers.) The State must help, the State must promote, the State must encourage production; it must remove hindrances to production; it must ensure that confidence and security which is essential to production. (Hear, hear.) There must be no shrinking from national organisation, national production, and national assistance.

(Continued from Column 4.)

The Conference directs that the commission to be appointed for this purpose shall, as soon as may be possible, draft and forward replies through the press and other channels to the Labour and Socialist parties whose replies indicate a willingness to discuss the situation on the agreed basis, pointing out that the difficulty in the way of an immediate international meeting is that the German response does not fulfil the conditions laid down by the Conference of 20th-24th February, and urging them to use their influence to get the German attitude changed, and also to send a considered reply to the German Majority.

Further, the commission is instructed to continue, by methods of open discussion, to state the position of Allied Labour and Socialism in harmony with the decisions of annual conferences, congresses, and Inter-Allied conferences, including that of February 14, 1915.


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# INTER-ALLIED LABOUR CONFERENCE.

## WAR AIMS DEFINED.

## SUPPORT TO DR. WILSON'S 14 POINTS.

The Inter-Allied Labour Conference that met in London on September 20th adopted by a majority of votes the following report of the Committee on War Aims.

That the Conference welcomes the participation of the American Federation of Labour, and recognises, in agreement with the Federation, in this world-war a conflict between autocratic and democratic institutions, a contest between the opportunities of self-development from free institutions and that of arbitrary control of government by groups or individuals for selfish ends.

The Conference agrees that after four years of war it is essential that the peoples and the Governments of all countries should have a full and definite knowledge of the spirit and determination of this Inter-Allied Conference representative of the workers of the respective countries with reference to the prosecution of the war.

In accordance with the declaration of the previous conferences of February, 1915, and February, 1918, the Conference declares it to be its unqualified determination to do all that lies in its power to assist the Allied countries in the marshalling of all their resources, to the end that the armed forces of the Central Powers may be driven off the soils of the nations which they have invaded and now occupy, and, furthermore, that these armed forces shall be opposed so long as they carry out the orders or respond to the control of the militaristic and autocratic Governments of the Central Powers, which now threaten the existence of all self-governing peoples.

The Conference further welcomes the confirmation in all essential features which the fourteen propositions laid down by President Wilson, and presented to the Conference by the American Federation of Labour, give to the proposals contained in the memorandum on war aims agreed to by the Conference of 24th February, 1918. The Conference accepts these fourteen propositions as a concise summary of the main principles which the Memorandum on War Aims expounds in detail on the various questions to be dealt with, and agrees that only in these principles can the groundwork for a lasting peace be found.

The Conference accordingly calls upon the several Governments of the Allied nations unequivocally to adopt these principles as formulated by President Wilson and expounded in the memorandum on war aims, in a joint declaration of Allied policy, and the Conference recommends the representative organizations of the workers in each country to bring pressure to bear upon the Government in order to induce it to adopt this course.

The Conference once more takes note of the tremendous sacrifices which the world is requiring from the mass of the people in each country. It declares that because of their response in defence of principles of freedom the peoples have earned the right to wipe out all vestiges of the old idea that the Government belongs to or constitutes a "governing class." In determining issues that will vitally affect the lives and welfare of millions of wage-earners, justice requires that they should have direct representation on the agencies authorised to make such decisions. The Conference therefore declares that—

1. In the official delegations from each of the belligerent countries which will formulate the peace treaty the workers should have direct official representation.

2. A world labour congress shall be held at the same time and place as the peace conference that will formulate the peace treaty closing the war.

The Conference further welcomes the declaration by the American Federation of Labour of the fundamental principles to be included in the peace treaty, as being in substantial agreement with those applied in detail in the Memorandum of War Aims of 20th-24th February appended thereto, and also with the fourteen propositions of President Wilson.

The Conference further expresses its general sympathy with the aspirations of the American Federation of Labour. The Conference places special importance on the proposals which provide for an advanced conception of the right of the worker to complete self-control, and for the unabridged freedom of association and expression.

The Conference declares its objection to all treaties and agreements purporting to bind nations, which have been or may be concluded by their Governments without immediate publicity and without Parliamentary authority or ratification; and protests against the continuation for a single day of the present war for the purpose of obtaining any objects aimed at by any of the secret treaties or agreements which are not in accord with the fourteen propositions of President Wilson or the Memorandum on War Aims.

The Conference taking note of the declarations and replies made to the Memorandum on War Aims of 20th-24th February by the Labour and Socialist movements of the several countries in alliance with the Central Powers.

1. Expresses its satisfaction with the replies of the Bulgarian and Hungarian Socialists, and the German Social Democratic party of Austria, in so far as they accept the decisions of the London Conference as the basis of discussion at an international meeting; and

2. Expresses its deep regret that the reply of the German Majority—though their published letter expresses their willingness to attend an international—does not accept the London proposals, and falls officially to accept even the neutrals proposals as a basis of discussion. So long as those points remain unanswered they create an obstacle to the holding of an International Conference.

(Continued in Column 3.)


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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### TO-DAY.

Bombay Medical Union, Resumed discussion on the present epidemic, at the Union rooms 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Legislative Council Dinner at Government House at 8-30 p.m.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and Bandman Opera Co. 9-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema at 5-0 and Howitt Phillips Co. 9-30 p.m.
West-End Cinema: 3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

## Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

PEREIRA.—On Nov. 4th at "Harbour View," Colaba Causeway, Francis Xavier (Frank), son of the late Francis Xavier and Emmeline Pereira, aged 55 years. The funeral will leave his residence to-day, at 4 p.m. and arrive at Sewree Cemetery at 5-30 p.m. Relatives and friends will kindly accept this the only intimation.

## BAND AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry. Battalion, Indian Defence Force, will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 p.m.

## A MOTOR FATALITY.

### BOY RAN OVER AND KILLED.

A motor car, belonging to the Indian Munition Board, was being driven by Sheikh Alli Sheikh Kasam, along Lamington Road on Sunday night about 8 o'clock, when near the Police Station, a Christian boy named Diogo Simon, aged about 8 years, who was attempting to cross the road, was knocked down by the left front mud-guard. The car stopped at once and the boy was picked up and removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he died yesterday morning. Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court yesterday, when after the body had been identified, further enquiry was adjourned.

## A FATAL QUARREL OVER BROKEN BANGLE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Appa Vithu, a mill-hand, aged about 30, residing at Lalwadi. It is alleged that about three weeks ago a dispute arose in a mill about a broken bangle, when an operative named Joti Subhana said a certain boy should pay for the bangle to the girl who owned it. The suggestion was not approved by other operatives, who threatened to assault Joti. Since then the deceased and his brother used to go to the mill to meet Joti at the mill and to escort him home. On Friday evening last when Joti came out of the mill, he saw the deceased and his brother. Suddenly, it is further alleged, one Luxman rushed on Joti and snatched away the stick which Joti was carrying. Joti ran away as the deceased came between him and Luxman. Other mill-hands came up and assaulted the deceased and his brother. They were both injured and taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where Appa died on Sunday evening. The police made enquiries and arrested six persons, who were present at the enquiry. After some evidence was recorded, further hearing was adjourned.

## INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The following gentlemen have made the following contributions to the funds of the Indian Education Society, Dadar:—Sheth Mathuradas Vissanji, Rs. 5,000; Sheth Velaji Lakhamsey, Rs. 2,500; Mr. K. V. Kore, Rs. 1,000; Mr. S. V. Kir, Rs. 1,000; Mr. D. R. Patwardhan, Rs. 1,000; Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, Rs. 1,000; Mr. R. M. Chankar, Rs. 300; Mrs. Champubai Chankar, Rs. 250; Dr. C. R. Athavale, Rs. 300; Mr. H. M. Patil, Rs. 200; Mr. V. D. Kangutkar, Rs. 200; Mr. S. K. Bole, Rs. 200; Mr. K. N. Mahale, Rs. 200; Mr. Y. G. Gupiar, Rs. 200, and Grain Merchants' Association, Rs. 125.

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## TO-MORROW'S COUNCIL MEETING.

### NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

The list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held at 12 noon to-morrow at the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, includes the first reading of a Bill to provide for the control of dealings in cotton in the Presidency of Bombay (Bill No. IX of 1918) and the discussion of the following resolutions:—

*Resolution by the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas.*—"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to request Municipalities at the following pilgrim centres to keep separate accounts of receipts on account of pilgrim tax and of expenditure incurred for sanitary arrangements and works conducive to the health, convenience and safety of pilgrims:—Pandharpur, Nasik, Trimbak, Dakore, Yellama, Jejuri, Yemnur, Gokarn and Sehwan."

*Resolution by the Hon. Mr. P. A. Desai.*—"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that early steps should be taken to remove the disqualification by the amendment of clause (*a*) of section 16 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, which prevents females from being elected or appointed as a Councilor of the Corporation."

*Resolution by the Hon. Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole.*—"The Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to direct that in the impending season of scarcity and distress the Public Works and Revenue Officers of Government should arrange for the opening of as many tank works as practicable for the purposes of relief, the tanks being so located as to increase the water-supply of irrigation wells in the neighbourhood and raise their water level."

*Resolutions by the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye.*—"This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to appoint a committee to consider the present state of the ports on the west coast of the Presidency and to suggest a complete scheme for their conservation and development to be carried out after the war."

"This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to consider the claims of Subordinate Judges at the time of appointing more Indians to District and Assistant Judgeships."

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

*Resolutions by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer.*—"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that Government may be pleased to appoint a committee of experts to enquire into the nature and causes of the present 'Influenza' epidemic and to suggest remedies as to its prevention and treatment."

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that Government may be pleased to take steps to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act so as to provide for the elections of the President and the Vice-President of Municipalities annually instead of triennially."

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that Government may be pleased to raise the free-studentships in Primary Schools from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent."

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that the admission to Government secondary schools be so regulated as to reserve places for Mahomedan pupils at the beginning of each term in accordance with the proportion of Mahomedans to the total population of the district, all vacancies remaining being filled up after the lapse of a fortnight."

WATER-CURE.

*Resolution by the Hon. Mr. S. D. Garud.*—"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that a committee be appointed to investigate the efficacy of water as a cure for disease and to indicate the steps that should be taken to popularise its use for the cure of disease in the mofussil."

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

Depression in the southeast of the Arabian Sea appears moving westwards and rainfall has decreased in Madras. The winter disturbance, which has given rain between Ambala and Bareilly, is now beginning to affect north-east India.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Madras except Deccan, north-west United Provinces and a few falls occurred in Lower Burma and East Punjab. The chief amounts are:—Ambala one inch. Roorkee, Muktesar, Mussooree, Simla a half, Calicut, Ootacamund one, Tinnevelly, Cuddalore, Cocanada one and half, Negapatam three, Masulipatam two.

Forecast:—Diminuition of rain in north-west India and a few falls in north-east India.

## IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

The following is the list of contributions to the Bombay Presidency Branch:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 56,90,802-6-2; 35th instalment, Dharwar Branch, Rs. 10,000; Administrator, Palitana State, Rs. 1,571; 5th instalment for Meherban Bhalchandrarao Chintaman alias Annasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwadi Senior, Rs. 1,500; H. H. Thakor Saheb of Rajkote for August, Rs. 750; H. H. Thakor Saheb of Rajkote for September, Rs. 750; H. H. Thakor Saheb of Rajkote for October, Rs. 750; Members of Bombay Gymkhana for July, Rs. 500; Members of Bombay Gymkhana for August, Rs. 500; Officers of P. W. D., Rs. 498; Officers of P. W. D. for September, Rs. 463; Capt. M. S. Aldham, Rs. 75; 42nd monthly donation from Government Central Press, Rs. 59-5; Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., Rs. 42; Treasury Officer, West Khandesh, Rs. 25, and sums below rupees ten, Rs. 5-4. Total Rs. 57,08,290-15-2.

## ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

### "THE APPLE OF EDEN."

The Howitt-Phillips Dramatic Company presented "The Apple of Eden"—a Romantic play in four acts by Mr. G. Carlton Wallace, yesterday, to a large and enthusiastic audience, and in the face of certain difficulties gave a good interpretation of the play. Mr. Charles Bradley who took one of the most exacting parts as "Prince Nicola" was ill and had a high temperature. It was a very plucky effort on his part to continue. "The Apple of Eden" does not convey much by its title, but there is a pretty love story running through it in which a runaway queen and her lover are the principal characters. Ferdinand (King of Slavonia) was addicted to drink and his court was corrupt which resulted in Margaret, his Queen, breaking away from the King's protection and while on neighbouring foreign soil, where she is followed by the King's emissaries, Margaret meets an English gentleman named Julian Hanbury who resents the insolent treatment to which the lady is subjected by Prince Nicola (the King's cousin) particularly, and he champions her case, and becomes engaged to her. When he learns that Margaret is another man's wife, he repents his bargain, but still loves the woman. Ultimately, the King, in a fit of imbecility wears Julian's cloak and hat and being mistaken for Julian is shot dead. Margaret and Julian marry and Margaret becomes Queen of Slavonia. The play is well dressed and prettily staged and Miss Doris Phillips with Mr. Messenger Bellis provide a lovely little bit of comedy. Miss Gertrude Godart made an imposing Queen of Slavonia and gave one more finished performance. She was word-perfect which was more than can be said of some of her colleagues. It was Miss Godart's great success which more than compensated for the minor shortcomings. Mr. Waring made a capital lover and infused a natural passion into his acting which was quite in place. Another good character was Mr. Walter Vincent's "General Pavies," while Mr. Charles Howitt in the small part of the King was effective. There are many exciting incidents in the play, the flourishing of swords and pistols, the carrying away of women gagged by brigands and the suggestion of villainy all helping towards the working up of enthusiasm amongst the audience.

## MR. BRYNING'S FABLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. H. E. Bryning speaking at the meeting of the Bombay European Association, has mentioned some very strange fables, which no man, who has got the slightest experience of the working of the Government Offices would believe. It sounds like mockery to say that the clerical staff of Government Offices are underworked and that the heads of the departments have too much to do. It might be true that the tables of these so called Heads of Departments always remain piled up with files, not because they have so many files to dispose of every day, but because they let them lie on the table undisturbed for several days together, only because they have little spare time considering their every day drives, dinners and concerts, etc., to go through them. With many officers their official duties are only a secondary thing when they have to attend to their drives and excursions. It is a well-known fact that in most of the Government Offices the poor Indian clerk has to work for no less than 10 to 12 hours a day. Many of the widely advertised Indian holidays are only in name and the European Officer have more to gain out of it than the poor Indian clerk because whereas, the former has complete rest on so called holidays what time the latter more often than not has to come to the office to do some work or the other, and the remuneration that he gets for this hard work is any thing but fair. On the other hand an officer might come to the office for one or two hours in the evening only to sign the documents ready his signatures, but if the clerk is enough to remind the officer about the pending files requiring his personal attention the officer has generally to say "Babu, I have an appointment to keep in the evening. I will see to it to-morrow." And that blessed to-morrow generally comes after 72 or 96 hours, instead of 24 hours. Since the outbreak of war although the clerical establishment has been curtailed in many of the Government offices, and several new posts of secretaries, deputy secretaries and personal assistant, etc., created, it looks funny, that the heads of the departments are said to be overworked.

No doubt bribery and corruption exist to a lamentable extent in the public services, but mostly those who belong to this class are from the senor subordinates or junior officers, and not generally" the low paid Indian clerks. Who then are the people, who although getting Rs. 200 or 300 per mensem are seen driving in motor cars and running expensive flats? Corruption will not end because superior officers of Mr. Light Owler's type carry on their whims and caprices uninterrupted. Some of them even encourage them by giving at times their support to their actions.—Yours, etc.

D. C. M.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

## NEW BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP B I

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The Maharaj Kumar of Tikari has presented to the Royal Navy and Army Boxing Association (India) a silver championship belt to be fought for by welter weight class at each year's championship. The meeting is exactly the same as the three present "Locke-Elliott Belts." The Association has now four silver championship belts distributed for the following weights:—Middle weight, welter weight, light weight, and feather weight, which only leaves the catch and bantam weights without championship belts.

## CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

### MR. ACHARIAR DECLINES,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar wires to the Associated Press as follows:

"Salem, Nov. 4.—Beg to decline proposed Congress Presidentship and retire.—Vijiaraghavachariar."

## CARD PLAYING PLOT.

### CONSPIRATORS BROUGHT TO BOOK.

The trial of William Edward Doyle, forty-six, an American citizen, of the Carlton Hotel, and Charles Francis Thomas Holmes Chapman, forty-four, of King-street, St. James's, on charges of obtaining £3,500 by false pretences from Lieutenant Woolf Joel, R.A.F., was disposed by Mr. Justice Darling at the Old Bailey, during mail week, both men being found guilty. Chapman was sentenced to three years' penal servitude and Doyle to eighteen months' hard labour.

Mr. Patrick Hastings, K.C. (for Chapman), said he did not propose to call evidence.

Mr. C. F. Gill, replying for the prosecution, submitted in regard to the whole case as presented by the prosecution, that the evidence given by Lieuteannt Joel had been wholly corroborated, and if this case were well founded, though he did not wish to introduce prejudice, some protection ought to be afforded to young men in London at the present time from being taken to such places as this and treated as Lieutenant Joel was.

Mr. Patrick Hastings admitted that his client (Chapman) was a gambler, and said it was not surprising that he had made enemies who wished him no good, but not a single person had been called to prove that Chapman was not an honest man.

Mr. Hemmerde, K.C. (for Doyle), submitted that the prosecution had failed entirely to prove that Doyle had been a party to any fraudulent conspiracy to cheat Lieutenant Joel. If the jury came to hostile conclusion Doyle's whole future was ruined. True, he had been a gambler and mixed up with racing. Many people held that to get a livelihood in this way was demoralising, but he asked the jury not to let that weigh with them.

The Judge summed up, and the jury returned a verdict as stated.

Detective-inspector Vanner then said that Chapman started in life as a butcher's boy. He was an undischarged bankrupt and there were many unsatisfied judgments against him.

JUSTICE DARLING'S ADVICE.

Before passing sentence Mr. Justice Darling had Lieutenant Joel brought into Court, and, addressing him, said: "I hope this experience will lead you to give up the life of extravagance and dissipation which evidently you have been leading. It is not creditable to the uniform you are wearing or to anyone. I think Mr. Joel, senior, has performed a public duty in placing this matter in the hands of a solicitor." Proceeding, the Judge told the accused that they had both been convicted upon the clearest possible evidence of having been in a conspiracy to rob Lieutenant Joel by means of card playing. They carried out their plan with considerable ingenuity and got from him a very large sum of money. Chapman was clearly the ringleader in the plot, and it was clear that he had been carrying on practices of this kind for some time past. "I don't know how long the war will last, but I think it will be over before you come out of prison," continued his Lordship. Addressing Chapman, "It is very inexpedient that while London is so full of young officers there should be such places as you have been keeping."

## SOLDIER-CLERKS' PLOT.

### MR JUSTICE DA L NG CONDEMNS ARMY SYSTEM.

Taking men from the ranks and putting them in positions of trust without any inquiry was a system that ought to be stopped at once, said Mr. Justice Darling at the Old Bailey during mail week.

The judge was dealing with the case in which two soldiers were charged with conspiracy to receive bribes in connection with calling-up notices. They were Joseph McLoughlin and Horace V. Parker, privates in the East Surrey Regiment, who had been employed as clerks at the headquarters of the Wandsworth recruiting depot. McLoughlin was alleged to have asked and received from Mr. G. A. S. Porter, managing director of a Streatham picture palace, "five Bradburys" (Treasury notes to procure exemption. There was a further charge against McLoughlin in relatiin to a Putney florist of attempting to obtain a money gift.

Both men denied the charges, but the jury found them guilty of conspiracy, and Mr. Justice Darling sentenced them to 18 months' imprisonment each. McLoughlin was found not guilty of corruptly accepting £5 and 30s. from Mr. Porter. It was stated that he had served four years' penal servitude and 18 months for false pretences.

## A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Inspector Sykes charged Arthur James Priestly Moon, an Anglo-Indian, with the theft of a silver mounted powder box, etc., worth Rs. 65 from the room of Miss Henderson, who had engaged the accused as a domestic servant.

He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

## Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Mr. Cowie, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Capt. Greenaway, Military Secretary and Capt. McIntosh, A.D.C., arrived in Bombay by special train at 6-5, yesterday evening and alighted at Byculla Station, where they were met by H E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies, Commander Huddleston, R.I.M., Sir Lawless Hepper, R.E., Mr. Monje, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Shepperd, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, Capt. Rigby, R.A.M.C., Capts. Laverton and McEwan, A.D.C.'s, Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police and the Sheriff of Bombay. After a brief conversation with those assembled their Excellencies drove to Government House.

Sir Satyendra Sinha who arrived at Calcutta on Sunday night, after finishing labours at the Imperial War Conference took over the charge of his office of Executive Council Membership from Maharaja of Burdwan with the usual salutes.

## IN LAHORE.

### RELIEF MEASURES ORGANISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

On November 1st an Emergency Committee met at Government House, Lahore, to consult as to the best means of helping the medical staff of the Lahore Municipal Committee which is combating the sickness in the city. It was decided to concentrate on visiting and relieving purdah and other families which the medical staff find great difficulty in treating.

The districts in the city and suburbs of Lahore were allotted to lady volunteers who were well known in the city and these ladies have begun work in cooperation with the medical staff. Lady O'Dwyer has formed a depot for distribution of clothing and it is hoped that if a big effort is made at once the epidemic in the city will cease to spread and will soon come to an end.

## NEW WEEKLY FOR DELHI.

### TO HELP CONGRESS-LEAGUE PROPAGANDA WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 4.

A declaration has been filed under the Press Act of an Urdu weekly the "Quam" Delhi. The first issue comes out on the 15th November, just in time to help the propaganda work of the coming Congress and League.

## AMERICA'S WAR-TIME REVENUE.

### HOW SHE RAISED £800,000,000.

In view of the introduction of the new American Revenue Bill into Congress, the object of which is to double last year's revenue and produce £1,600,000,000 by direct taxation in the coming financial year, a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian" gives interesting details showing how last year's £800,000,000 was raised. The figures are for the year ended June 30, 1918.

By far the greatest proportion of the money came from income and excess profits tax, which brought in £567,816,600. Alcoholic drinks contributed the next big sum, £88,600,000 being the revenue from intoxication liquor taxes. The coming year is the last of this source of revenue during the war, as all America is about to go dry. Smokers helped to pay for the war to the extent of £31,237,600. Increased railway charges, which included 3 per cent. increase on freights, 8 per cent. on passenger tickets, 5 per cent. on expresses, 10 per cent. on berths and staterooms, produced £12,600,400. Telephones, telegraphs, etc., brought in £1,250,800, and a 5 per cent. tax on oil pipe lines £286,600. It is proposed considerably to increase death duties. Last year they contributed £9,490,400. A 10 per cent. levy on charges to places of amusement, such as theatres, cabarets, pleasure parks, and dance halls, handed over to the United States Treasury £5,271,400. This tax, however, had only been in existence eight months. A luxury tax that will raise £200,000,0000 is suggested. But last year's luxury yield was disappointing. The chief sources were piano-players, kinema films, jewellery, perfumes, cosmetics, patent medicines, chewing-gum, cameras, and yachts. They only yielded a paltry £2,599,600 of revenue. But as the new proposed list of luxuries casts a much wider net and contains many semi necessities, by June 30, 1919, more healthy figures should be credited to luxury taxation.

A tax on all professions not directly connected with war, excepting schoolmasters and the clergy, is another proposed revenue-raiser, and one wonders where the line of distinction will be drawn. Some millions of revenue for 1917-18 was contributed by taxation on the value of capital stock, on manufacturers and dealers of automobiles and motor-cycles, on munition manufacturers, on stockbrokers, and on theatre, circus, and museum proprietors. Finally, the remainder of the taxes was got on a mixed list, such as oleomargarine, stamps on documents (since December 1, 1917), bowling alleys, pool and billiard tables, insurance policies, and club subscriptions, the last being taxed 10 per cent.

The huge advance in taxation is shown by the total for the year previous to the one detailed. It was only £161,878,600, as against £800,000,000, but America was not then spending daily nearly £14,0000,000. Besides the £1,600,000,000 to be raised by taxation, £3,200,000,000 is expected from loans.

# CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

## A FURTHER DECLINE.

### TOTAL MORTALITY.

For 24 hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday .. 107
For preceding 24 hours .. 118
For corresponding period last year .. 84

The city's mortality continues to decline, Sunday's figures showing a decrease of 11 from those of Saturday. The 107 deaths on Sunday occurred as follows in the different wards:—Fort ward 2, Mandvi ward 10, Bhuleshwar ward 19, Girgaum ward 11, Byculla ward 29, Parel ward 5, Mahim ward 15, railways and homeless 1 and hospitals 15. There was no attack or death from small-pox, cholera or plague.

## SERIOUS OUTBREAK AT UNA.

### NO DOCTOR TO ATTEND TO SICK.

A correspondent writes:—Influenza has been seriously raging for the last fifteen days at Una (Junagad) and it has already wrought great havoc. The average daily mortality has gone up to 25 though, the population is only 6,000. Almost all the men of the town and the neighbouring 100 villages are down. This town is situated at a distance of 50 miles from railway station and consequently speedy help from outside is not possible. Out of three doctors of the dispensaries of this "Mahel" (Una) under the Junagadh State two are on leave, and the third is lying in bed. There is neither a doctor nor a Hakim to attend to the sick. The people are dying not only without medicine but in some cases they have no food to eat. The local officials they have made arrangements to supply poorer patients with Kanji water and medicine. But this is not commensurate with the need of the situations.

It is a relief work on extensive scale that is seriously wanted and appeal is therefore made to the charitable bodies as also to individualy for help. The President, Una Municipality would be glad to receive any help.

## INFLUENZA IN BARODA.

A "Worker" writes:—

The influenza epidemic, whose virulence and fury increased with alarming rapidity from the middle of September, has now been brought under effective control by the timely medical relief campaign initiated since the beginning of October by the Educational Commissioner with the help and co-operation of the Medical and Municipal Health Departments. At the end of September when the daily mortality began to rise by leaps and bounds to appalling proportions, the hospitals unable to attend to the long-waiting crowds of hundreds of patients, and the Municipal Health Department with their limited staff unable to tackle the situation for want of intelligent assistance, the Educational Commissioner at once offered to the Medical and Health Departments the use of all school buildings for organizing temporary dispensaries and the aid of a large number of teachers for distributing stock mixtures. The Educational Commissioner at once put his Assistant Mr. S. V. Pendse in charge of the work who immediately organized a strong body of teachers and a number of dispensaries in school buildings in the different localities of the City to combat the epidemic. Later on a corps of young Volunteers organized by Mr. Nulkar, Head Master of M. C. High School, combined with the Educational organization under the auspices of the Epidemic Relief Committee started by the citizens and financed by public subscriptions and by a munificent gift of Rs. 10,000 by H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar, and by a generous contribution of Rs 3,000 by the Municipality. The relief campaign so strongly backed up by the Relief Committee was pushed on with redoubled vigour so that within a week's time of the starting of the work the public dispensaries were almost completely relieved of the crowds of patients, and within a fortnight the situation was brought under effective control. The relief organization has upto now been able to give free medical relief to about 40,000 patients with the supply of the excellent stock mixtures prepared by Dr. Mayer. The scheme of the free gift of milk to the needy patients and the free supply of funeral requisites to the unfortunate poor, originally started by the generous Municipality, under the guidance of its Commissioner Mr. Kothawala, has now been considerably extended by the Relief Committee. The Educational Commissioner inspired by the encouraging results in Baroda has with the aid of the Medical Department now started medical relief work through the teachers in all infected towns and villages in the State, and has deputed Officers trained in the work in Baroda to organise the work in the districts. It is hoped that this general relief movement will soon check further spread of the epidemic.

## AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 4.

The Health Officer's return shows that the deaths from influenza were 175 on the 1st and just over 200 on the 2nd. The Municipality have sanctioned additional Rs. 1,000 for medical relief and a further urgent measure is now being considered.

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*Tuesday, 5th November, 1918.*

## FEDERATION OR DISSOLUTION?

The news that Austria has signed an armistice with Italy and that hostilities have ceased will be sincerely welcomed. For not only is it that the great ally of Germany has collapsed, but we have before us the certain sign that Germany also will shortly submit to an armistice. The problems of peace which await Austria are among the most complicated issues that have to be settled. For it is to be a people's peace, not a peace of the House of Hapsburgs. The subjects of the Emperor have no homogeneity of race, tradition, culture or language, for Austria-Hungary is a land of many peoples. The various communities have seldom of their own will signified their unqualified loyalty to the Emperor, inasmuch as their instincts led them not to a common federation of equality, but to virtual separation. The peoples of Austria-Hungary never aimed at a united future. The trials of war held them together, but we know that during the last two years there has been open defiance of the Monarchy by several national bodies. Revolts were ruthlessly suppressed and the people dragooned for the benefit of Germany. The sign of defeat, however, emboldened those who demanded independence and separation. Recognising the peril, the Emperor issued a decree by which he nominally conceded some of the rights of autonomy to four of the clamouring nations. We have grave doubts, however, whether the intention of the Austrian Emperor to grant national autonomy to the various states in his Empire will have the effect desired, for the decision has come after four years of hard fighting, years that are filled with the blackest records of injustice done by any nation to subject nationalities. The federalisation announced comprises four states; German-Austrian, Czech, Slav, and Ukrainian, with national assemblies sending delegates to the Federal Assembly. Such a federalisation was the avowed aim of these nationalities before the war and in the early days, but since then events have moved apace and the all-important Rome Conference has been held. There was a hope of reconciliation even after the present Emperor came to the throne, but he made the fatal mistake, after showing leniency to those classes that had suffered hard at the hands of the late Emperor, of bringing in repressive measures. This treatment, together with the distrust born of the past, bound these subject nationalities in a strong determination to overthrow the Austrian power. The pact of Rome for the defeat of the Hapsburg Monarchy was declared to mark a tragic date in the life of that Empire. There were about forty representatives who met in the Rome Conference, and all the subject nationalities of Austria were represented. The leaders of the Jugo-Slavs, the Poles, the Roumanians, the Serbs, etc., took part, and resolutions were passed binding all classes to carry on a propaganda throughout their own countries. Dr. Tumbrich, a delegate of the Yugo-Slavs, speaking of the results of the Conference, said, "We have obtained most complete agreement with the Italian delegates, and I am most content with it. The fruits of this agreement will be apparent both during and after the war, when the representatives of the respective Governments and nationalities will not go unprepared and diffident to the Peace Conference, but will be able to bring thither concrete programmes against which the traditional malice and desperate intrigues of our common enemies will avail nothing. We are united like brothers, preparing by common agreement for the redemption of these territories, which by sure and mutual consent, will be lawfully claimed by the oppressed peoples." This is hardly the attitude of men willing to accept anything but their full rights, and it will be surprising if the leaders of these nationalities agree to the proposals of the Emperor. M. Bonesh, who spoke for the Czecho-Slovaks, considered that the result of the Congress would have a formidable repercussion in Bohemia, and one of the heaviest blows inflicted on Austria. All speakers took a similar attitude, and the general proclamation made in the name of the Conference, declaring it to be their right to full political and economic independence, denouncing Austria-Hungary, the instrument of German domination and the fundamental obstacle to the realisation of their aspirations, and recognising the necessity of a common struggle against the common oppressors, was heartily endorsed by every representative. We have no reason to believe that there has been any modification of the attitude of these peoples since these resolutions were passed, and a step forced on the Emperor and his advisors, is not likely to be accepted with any good grace.

But above all there is the innate distrust of the subject nationalities, based upon experiences going back through many years. The nationalities of Austria-Hungary have lived on promises for many years, and they know that, even though the promises were filled in a certain measure, the dominant Power would fall back on the policy of sowing dissension among the subject-peoples, on the good old principle of "divide and rule". Two years ago in an interview, the veteran Prime Minister of Serbia, M. Pasitch, discussing the very proposals now brought forward by the Emperor, said: "The Dual Monarchy will never modify its essential policy. Whatever apparent concessions may be made to the other nationalities, the German and the Magyar will keep the control of the Army and of foreign relations in their own hands, and Austria will still continue to be Germany's 'brilliant second.'" No one acquainted with the history of Bohemia can doubt for a moment what will be the future policy of Austria if it retains power enough to carry it out. Though Bohemia is technically autonomous, the Imperial Government has not permitted its Parliament to meet for many years even before the war. The Czechs have shown their determination to fight for their liberties and we cannot imagine their being satisfied with what the Emperor now offers them. Take this declaration made by the Czechs and Slovaks of Moravia, a few months ago. "The Czech people expect from their deputies firm, intelligent and united action, aiming at the achievement of our sole and supreme goal of national independence. To-day the will of the people is plain and unanimous beyond doubt. The whole Czecho-Slovak nation asks for full national independence in a state of their own, and for the sovereignty of the Czecho-Slovak countries, rejecting every policy that would favour of any compromise". A great Constituent Assembly of all Czech deputies was held in Prague last January at which the Czecho-Slovak national programme of full independence was again emphasised, and in the declaration no reference was made to any dynastic or State allegiance. When the Austrian Premier denounced this declaration, a large assembly of over 6,000 delegates gathered at Prague in April. The Assembly took unanimously a solemn oath declaring that the whole nation will hold on until the victory of right over might. The Assembly also confirmed Czech solidarity with the Jugo-Slavs, who sent their delegates to Prague for that occasion. On the 16th of May another great Congress was held in Prague, attended by delegates from all the subject nationalities. Dr. Kramaf declared: "We have suffered so much that no danger and no threats can turn us from the path we have entered on. To-day we greet here representatives of all nations who suffered as we did. Our victory is their victory, and their victory is ours."

One of the most striking claims made by these various nationalities, and which may be taken as an evidence of the strength of national feeling, was the demand that deputies from the Czech, Southern Slav, and Ukrainian peoples should attend the Peace Conference in a consultative capacity during the Russian peace negotiations. Though the demand was refused the Slav deputies were strong enough to secure urgency for a discussion of the whole question. The uncompromising spirit in which it was met by the authorities only served to strengthen the discontent. Though the hatred of the Slavs and the Ukrainians is not so intense as in the case of the Czecho-Slovaks, there is every reason to believe that these nationalities will be quite as determined in their opposition to German and Magyar supremacy. But it has remained with the Czechs to lead the way, and it has been acknowledged by the Germans themselves that the whole Czech nation, without distinction of class or party, stands behind its present leaders. They openly declared in the Reichsrath their determination to work on the basis of self-determination for the union of all Czechs and Slovaks in a single democratic State. The political amnesty of the young Emperor was too late to effect any change in the attitude of these people. Since the restoration of Parliament the Czechs have acted in closest accord with the Southern Slavs and the Ukrainians who are no less uncompromising to the Austrian system of government. "Our Czecho-Slovak nation does not ask for anything save what every educated and civilised nation claims and defends with its blood. We ask for the union of the Czech nation with the Slovaks, in a State enjoying complete political, economic and cultural independence, and possessing all the attributes of sovereignty. What is not a crime for others cannot be a crime for us." The feeling in the Ukraine was embittered by the Russian proposed treaty with the Poles, whereby a section of the Ukraine was to be handed over to the Poles. The Ukrainians in Austria have generally supported the Government. The Southern Slavs of Austria-Hungary, in Bosnia, for instance, have undergone tremendous sufferings. They have been shot and hanged without trial, and their possessions have been confiscated, in over one hundred thousand authentic cases, by order of the Austrian Government. A Serbian patriot wrote a few weeks ago: "The Czechs and the Southern Slavs have tried many plans for making the Dual Monarchy a habitable place. They have given the dynasty the benefit of the doubt many a time. They have allowed themselves to believe in Hapsburg good will, and, at the moment of testing trial, have found nothing but ingratitude. Autonomy is a shirt of Nessus. It would be a new cloak of autocracy, a new fig-leaf for despotism; and under it, the Hindenburg of to-morrow would command the massed armies of seven nations, bowed under a yoke of military rule disguised in the camouflage of democratic phrases". We doubt if the subject nations will be deceived by the offers of the Emperor, of Austria. Already the Emperor is alarmed of his own safety and there is ominous silence regarding his movements. Several of the National Councils in Austria are resolute in their demand for independence. But how far the Emperor will retain authority remains to be seen; for while his decrees aim at federalisation, the subject peoples are determined on emancipation.

## THE NEW MR. BANERJEA AND THE OLD.

Yesterday we commended the Moderate Conference to a decent burial. We have no desire, however, to bury our old friend Mr. Surendranath Banerjea. We have, in fact, every wish to resuscitate the hero of the agitation for self-government as we knew him less than a year ago, and we would fain hope that ere the year has elapsed the Surendranath Banerjea of the Congress of 1917 will be again what he was—not the advocate of caution "carried to the verge of timidity," but the fearless champion of the right of self-determination who moved the self-government resolution in the Congress at Calcutta less than a year ago, and challenged the claim contained in the announcement of August, 1917, that the British Government and the Government of India must be the sole judges of the rate of India's progress towards the goal of self-government. The report of the speech is reproduced elsewhere. The challenge is worth emphasizing here by quotation:—

But there was a rift in the lute. The message said that the time for introduction was to be determined by the Government of India and the British democracy. They (the Indians) were the people most vitally concerned in the matter, far more closely concerned than either the Government of India or the British democracy. They had a claim, they claimed as a right, to have a voice in the matter, and here they took their stand upon the dictum of the Prime Minister himself, who said that when after the war the question of re-settlement was to be considered the wishes of the people were to be the supreme consideration, and, he (the Prime Minister) added, that was equally applicable to tropical climates. They took their stand upon that dictum.

Who would have believed that less than a year later Mr. Surendranath Banerjea's rounded periods would be devoted to an uncompromising assertion of the inviolability of the announcement of August 1917? Here is what he had to say on the announcement on Friday last in the Empire Theatre:—

In judging of the proposals contained in the Report we cannot overlook the qualifying clauses. Responsible government, under the terms of the declaration of the 20th August, 1917, is to be attained by and through progressive stages. We cannot go behind that declaration. We of the Moderate party take our stand upon it, "the basic pledge," to quote the words of H. E. the Viceroy. We cannot repudiate it because we have not been consulted, or because it is a foreign Government that issued it; and taking our stand upon it and consistently with its spirit and essence, we may press for modifications and improvements. But the announcement is there—our pillar of smoke by day, our column of fire by night. Full autonomy, Provincial or Imperial, we cannot have all at once. The stages are indicated in the Report. They are progressive in their character. There can only be a difference of opinion about the pace. The question of mistrust does not and cannot arise in view of the qualifying conditions of the "basic pledge."

In December 1917 the demand was bold and uncompromising. The people of India must be allowed to determine for themselves and Mr. Banerjea took his stand upon the Prime Minister's dictum. In November 1918 he has discovered that the qualifying limitations of the announcement are inviolable and the measure of change and the pace of progress must be determined not by the wishes of the people of India, but by "conisderations of expediency" entailing the necessity of making the Reform proposals "acceptable to all classes of British politicians,"—an achievement which no statesman has ever been fool enough to suppose could be accomplished.

There is hardly a page of Mr. Banerjea's presidential address which does not disclose some such glaring repudiation or ignoring of his own past declarations. But most amazing of all in its sheer audacity is his sublime attempt completely to ignore the Congress resolution of 1917 and the part he played in moving it. The resolution should be quoted for the purpose of finally exposing his inconsistency and, we regret to say it, his apparent insincerity. It ran:—

"The Congress expresses its grateful satisfaction over the pronouncement made by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India on behalf of the Imperial Government that its object is the establishment of responsible Government in India. This Congress strongly urges the necessity for the immediate enactment of a Parliamentary statute providing for the establishment of responsible Government in India, the full measure to be attained within a time-limit to be fixed in the statute itself at an early date. This Congress is emphatically of opinion that the Congress-League scheme of reforms ought to be immediately introduced by statute as the first step in the process."

Now see how he calmly ignores what happened in December 1917 at the Congress, when faced with the inconsistency of his own position in November 1918. We take the following from his presidential address delivered on Friday:—

I am well aware of the objection that will be urged. It will be said in reply that the latest pronouncement of the Congress on the subject is the Congress-League scheme which was authoritatively adopted at Lucknow in December, 1916, but which is cast upon different lines. Now that scheme was avowedly a transitory arrangement. It was framed before the announcement of the 20th August 1917. It did not and could not deal with the new situation created by the message of the 20th August. There is no mention in it of responsible government. The great message deals wholly and solely with responsible government and provides for its progressive stages. The Congress-League scheme creates, in the words of the "Manchester Gurdian," a directorate with an executive subordinate to the Legislature, but not removable at its pleasure. It creates opportunities for full free criticism, but does not provide for responsibility. A new situation having been created by the message of 20th August, a new programme had to be followed; and the special session of the Congress adopted such a programme.

A new situation *was* created by the announcement of August 20th 1917, and it was dealt with not by a new programme but by an emphasis of the old programme, as set out in the terms of the resolution quoted above, which Mr. Banerjea himself moved, and now with dazzling effrontery he calmly ignores!

## THE CHANGED SPIRIT OF "THE TIMES."

"The Times" has turned a somersault and entered a powerful plea for the Indian reforms. As it correctly states, unless India takes her rightful place as a willing and contented unit within the Empire, the Imperial structure may become unstable. At such a supreme crisis, narrow reactionaries must be brushed aside and a broad and liberal policy initiated. The Montagu Reforms have not been suddenly jumped upon the nation. They are not the inventions of a masterful Secretary of State and a weak Viceroy, as petty-minded reactionaries delight to represent. As "The Times" reminds us, the pathway was chosen when Macaulay laid the foundations of Western education. India cannot be left as a placid backwater, outside the main current of human life. Indians are deeply curious of the world movement and they cannot be satisfied with old and antiquated systems of administration. Reforms can no longer be delayed by poining to the dumb masses. It is high time for the *intelligentsia* of the country to take charge of the dumb masses, as everywhere else in the world. As "The Times" says, great constitutional changes have been initiated by small groups. It might as well have added that the political reactionaries are reminded of the existence of the masses only when they want to use them against the introduction of the necessary reforms. If "The Times" had borne the lessons, it eloquently preaches to-day, in mind before, matters would not have reached this stage at all. If "The Times" had taken the right line from the beginning, opposition could have been minimised and rated at its proper value. It is the support which "The Times" gave to Lord Sydenham's factious and unmeaning opposition that has invested it with the importance it does not deserve. When great changes are impending, exponents of the old school are expected to enter a protest. But their protests should be treated exactly in the manner that Lloyd Geoge treated the military caste, when it objected to the single command. Men brought up in old world prejudices cannot realise the Time-spirit. The greater war has brought all of us nearer to one another and broken down all barriers. The change that has come over "The Times" is indeed welcome.

## Notes of the Day.

**The Resuscitation of Bohemia.**

The decree of Emperor Karl, dated 18th October, promised National Assemblies to four new and semi-autonomous States—German-Austrian, Czech, South Slav and Ukrainian. The good intentions of the edict do not seem to tranquilise anybody. The futility of it must have weighed with the Czecho-Slovaks as their National Council resolved on their own motion to proclaim a separate State with its capital at Prague. The city is completely controlled by the Austrian military and therefore in the event of opposition, the Czecho-Slovak leaders will have a terrible ordeal. The Imperial Government is not likely to start on a campaign of suppression, for the reason that the whole country is ablaze with revolt. Old Bohemia is thus to be resuscitable with the capital at Prague. Hungary in the meanwhile has got to grips with the Imperial Government on the question of its freedom. Count Karoly is resolved to go on with his programme of complete independence. The only bond of union for Hungary comes from the tradition of monarchist alliance; but the people have as a result lost terribly, which is a lesson they cannot forget for generations. Austria-Hungary, is a country that never won a war. Hungary has everything to gain by an early dissolution of the wretched partnership. But that is only a detail in the huge break-up of the Empire.

**The Prodigious Conference!**

The "Advocate of India" questions the accuracy of the figures given in our leading article yesterday regarding the attendance at the Moderate Conference. It asserts that on Friday the attendance was 650 at the lowest computation and that on the following day it began at about 350 and in the afternoon rose to the same as Friday, there being "75 persons on the platform alone." Prodigious! Well, while we have every confidence in the capacity and trustworthiness of our own informants, we are willing to make the Moderate Conference a present of the vast audience of 650 that it claims, and in order that there may be no chance of an error on the wrong side, we will add another fifty and make it 700! The holding capacity of the Empire Theatre, if "filled to its utmost capacity", as the "Times of India" on Saturday said it was, is not less than 1,500!

**The Case of Dr. Mehta.**

An annoyingly meagre summary of the Burma Government's latest Press Note regarding Dr. Mehta (dated October 21st) was circulated, with the result that speculation has been rife as to the real intentions of Sir Reginald Craddock towards that highly respected public leader. The full text of the Note has been a long time reaching us, but here it is:

"The operation of the order directing Dr. P. J. Mehta to leave Burma has been suspended on account of Dr. Mehta's illness. It has been stated in the newspapers that the order will be enforced when Dr. Mehta has recovered and has left hospital. That, however, is not correct. The Local Government has ordered action to be held in abeyance for the present, and has not yet decided whether the order to depart from Burma is to be enforced on Dr. Mehta's recovery."

The last portion of the message is distinctly reassuring, as indicating that, for once, the benighted breaucracy is at least disposed to reconsider a blunder. We trust the Burma Government will not hesitate to do the decent thing without further ado. It is not enough not to "enforce" their unrighteous order on Dr. Mehta: it should be withdrawn.

# AUSTRIAN ARMISTICE CONCLUDED.

## CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES

## ITALIANS OCCUPY TRIESTE.

*The Austro-Italian armistice was signed on Sunday and came into operation at 3 p.m. on Monday. An Austrian official communique announces that Austrian troops in the Italian theatre of war have ceased hostilities.*

*The Italians have landed troops at Trieste and occupied Trento, Udine and Rovereto.*

*On the 2nd instant, Karl announced his intention to abdicate and go to Switzerland.*

*On the occasion of constitutional developments coming into force, the Kaiser has issued a decree endorsing the decisions of the Reichstag and avowing his determination to co-operate in their full development.*

*Rumours regarding the abdication of the Kaiser continue. The latest rumour is that the Kaiser signed the abdication-decree at the assembly of confederated princes at Berlin on October 30, but the execution of the decree was postponed owing to fears of its effect on the public moral and divergences of views regarding succession.*

*The severe battle in the Argonne has resulted in our complete success. The liberation of the Argonne has been completed.*

*The enemy's position on the Meuse, which is the main line of retreat for his armies between the Meuse and the Oise is beginning to crumble.*

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3, 10-40 p.m.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 4.

A wireless Austrian official message, dated Vienna, November 3, says:—In the Italian theatre of war our troops have ceased hostilities on the basis of the armistice which has been concluded.

### AUSTRIAN ARMISTICE.

#### CAME INTO OPERATION AT 3 P. M. ON MONDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3, 3-55 p.m.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 4.

The Press Bureau announces:—Mr. Lloyd George telephoned Downing Street from Paris:—

"News has arrived that Austria-Hungary, last of Germany's props, has gone out of war. General Diaz signed the armistice on Sunday afternoon and the armistice comes into operation at three o'clock on Monday."

### TROOPS LANDED AT TRIESTE.

#### TRENTO AND UDINE OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3. 9-35 p.m.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 4.

An Italian official communiqué says:—We have occupied Trento, landed at Trieste and our cavalry has entered Udine.

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 1-36 p.m., Nov. 4.

ROME.—Italian troops have landed at Trieste.

### AUSTRIAN AUTHORITIES LEAVE TRIESTE.

#### PUBLIC WELFARE COMMITTEE AS ADMINISTRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 5-45 a.m., Nov. 4.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 4.

AMSTERDAM.—A Vienna message states that Statthalter and other Austrian authorities left Trieste on Wednesday, when a Public Welfare Committee consisting of Italians and Slovenes took over the administration. The Committee sent a torpedo boat to Venice to request the Commander of the Entente fleet to occupy Trieste and prevent excesses by the Austrian troops fleeing from Italy.

It is expected that the American squadron will occupy Trieste.

### KARL'S PLIGHT.

#### READY TO ABDICATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Nov. 4.

COPENHAGEN.—The "Berliner Tageblatt's" Vienna correspondent states that the Emperor on 2nd November conferred with the members of the Cabinet and party leaders and announced his intention to abdicate and go to Switzerland.

### COUNT ANDRASSY RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-20 a.m., Nov. 4.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Nov. 4.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Vienna states that Cont Andrassy has resigned.

### DISTURBANCES AT BUDAPEST.

#### SUPPRESSED MOST SEVERELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 4.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Budapest states that comparatively slight excesses occurred on October 31, in the outskirts of the city and they were suppressed most severely.

### BULGARIAN COUNCIL OF REGENCY.

#### TAKES CHARGE OF AFFAIRS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 4.

A message from Sofia states that the Council of Regency has taken charge of affairs in Bulgaria. Stambulinsky has an army of 40,000.

### GERMAN CONSULATE AT ZURICH.

#### RECALLED ON DISCOVERY OF PLOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 4.

BERNE.—Following the protest of the Swiss Federal Council, Germany has recalled the Consul-General and Vice-Consul at Zurich in consequence of a discovery in the consulate of pamphlets, arms, bombs and munitions destined to stir up a revolution and carry out acts of destruction in Italy. The employe of the Consulate has been sentenced in default to 2½ years' imprisonment in connection with the plot.

### YUGO-SLAVS' MESSAGE TO WILSON.

#### READY TO HAND OVER AUSTRIAN FLEET TO AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 4.

PARIS.—The Yugo-Slavs have sent a wireless message to President Wilson stating that they are ready to hand over the Austrian fleet to the United States or to the representatives of Allied navies.

### GERMAN ADMINISTRATION IN BOHEMIA.

#### OPPOSITION OF CZECHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 4.

AMSTERDAM.—A Vienna message states that the German administration for German Bohemia is being established despite the opposition of the Czech authorities.

### PEACE CONFERENCE.

#### SUGGESTION TO HOLD IT AT VERSAILLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 4.

PARIS.—The "Temps" suggests that the Peace Conference should be held at Versailles.

### IRRESISTIBLE ITALIAN ADVANCE.

#### A TOTAL OF 100,000 PRISONERS.

#### FORTIFICATIONS AT SELLA-DEL-TONATE BROKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3, 7-40 p.m.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 4.

An Italian official communiqué says:—The Seventh Army entering the struggle has broken through the enemy's fortifications at Sella-del-Tonate, is proceeding in the Sermiglio valley, has forced Vallareia and has captured Colsanto northward of Pasubio. Other armies continue to advance irresistibly.

The prisoners are now 100,000 and more than 2,200 guns have been captured.

### ITALIANS OCCUPY ROVERETO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 4.

ROME.—It is officially announced that the Italians have occupied Rovereto.

### PROGRESS EAST OF THE LIVENZA.

#### PRISONERS OF TENTH ARMY EXCEED 15,000

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3, 11-40 a.m.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 4.

A British-Italian communiqué says:—We are well eastward of the Livenza river. Prisoners captured by the Tenth Army exceed 15,000 and 150 guns, of which numbers 10,000 prisoners and over a hundred guns were captured by the 14th British Corps.

In the operations on Asiago Plateau the 48th Division took 200 prisoners.

### INFLUENZA DEVASTATING YANGTSE VALLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 4.

A Shanghai message states that influenza is greatly devastating the Yangtse valley. Whole families are being wiped out. There are many cases in Shanghai, but few fatal ones.

### FRESH ADVANCE ON AISNE FRONT.

#### LA CROIX-AUX-BOIS AND NIVRY CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3, 5-20 p.m.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 4.

A French communiqué says:—On the Aisne front we again advanced during the night and took the villages of La Croix-aux-Bois and Nivry. The enemy's resistance has appreciably increased, especially in the forest of the Argonne.

The material abandoned by the retreating Germans yesterday, which fell into our hands, includes fourteen guns, including five of large calibre. Since the beginning of the operation we have taken over 2,000 prisoners.

### CZECHO-SLOVAKS NATIONAL COUNCIL.

#### COUP D'ETAT AGAINST COUNCIL FOILED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 4.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Vienna states that the Prague military commander, General Kestranek, and two staff officers have been arrested by the Czecho-Slovaks National Council for attempting a *coup d'etat* against the Council with the assistance of Hungarian troops. The latter refused to obey orders and fraternised with the Czechs.

### LATEST ABDICATION RUMOUR.

#### "DECREE ALREADY SIGNED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 4.

Rumours regarding the abdication of the Kaiser continue, but are received with the greatest reserve. The latest rumour is that the Kaiser signed the abdication-decree at the assembly of confederated princes at Berlin on October 30, but the execution of the decree was postponed owing to fears of its effect on the public moral and divergencies of views regarding succession.

# KAISER'S DECREE.

## TRANSFERENCE OF POWERS TO PEOPLE

## ENDORSES DECISION OF REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 4.

AMSTERDAM.—The text of the Kaiser's decree addressed to the Chancellor is as follows:—

Your Grand-ducal Highness,—I return herewith for immediate publication the bill to amend the Imperial Constitution and law of March 17, 1879, relating to the representation of the Imperial Chancellor, which has been submitted to me for signature.

On the occasion of a step so momentous for the further history of the German people, I desire to express my feelings. Prepared by a series of Government acts a new order now comes into force, transferring the fundamental rights of the Kaiser's person to the people. Thus ends a period which will stand in honour before the eyes of future generations.

Despite all struggles between inherited authority and aspiring forces, it has rendered possible to our people that tremendous development which has imperishably revealed itself, in the wonderful achievements of this war.

In the terrible storms of four years of war, however, old forms have been broken up, not to leave ruins behind, but to make room for new vital forms. After the achievements of these times the German people can claim that no right which may guarantee a free and happy future shall be withheld from them.

The proposals which Allied governments have now adopted and extended owe their origin to this conviction. I, however, with my exalted allies, endorse these decisions of parliament in the firm determination, so far as I am concerned, to co-operate in their full development, convinced that I shall thereby be promoting the weal of the German people.

The Kaiser's office is one of service to the people. May, therefore, this new order release all the good powers which our own people need in order to support the trials hanging over the Empire and with a firm step win a bright future from the gloom of the present.

### GERMAN ADMISSION OF WITHDRAWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Nov. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 4.

A wireless German communiqué says:—We have withdrawn from the junction of the Lys and the Scheldt to Ghent. The English pressed us back to Saultain, recapturing Preseau. Owing to the American break-through we withdrew between the Aisne and Champigneulles.

### KAISER'S ABDICATION OPPOSED.

#### "IN THE INTERESTS OF UNITY OF GERMAN EMPIRE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 4.

COPENHAGEN.—It appears that in order to maintain the unity of the German Empire, most of the Reichstag parties now oppose the abdication of the Kaiser. Some of the Socialists are protesting against Scheidemann's demand for the Kaiser's abdication.

### UNITED STATES ARMY.

#### TOTAL EXCEEDS FOUR MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Nov. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 4.

WASHINGTON.—General Crowder announces draft calls for mobilisation of 291,000 men before November 21, bringing the total of the United States army to over four millions.

# ARGONNE LIBERATED.

## ENEMY RESISTANCE COLLAPSES.

### VOUCQ AND CHESNE WOODS OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 2-25 a.m., Nov. 4.
Recd. 6-50 p.m. Nov. 4.

Last night's French communiqué says:—The severe battle in the Argonne has resulted in the complete success of the Fourth French and American armies. The enemy desperately defended the Aisne crossings, then clung most tenaciously to the wooded heights. But his resistance collapsed before the rush of our troops who stormed several villages and occupied the Voucq and Chesne woods. The liberation of the Argonne has been completed. Prisoners and booty have not yet been counted.

### ENEMY POSITION ON THE MEUSE.

#### BEGINNING TO CRUMBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Nov. 4.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphing on Sunday evening, says:—The French and American armies effected a junction near Authe, five miles north-east of Buzancy. The enemy's position on the Meuse which is the main line of retreat for his armies between the Meuse and the Oise is beginning to crumble.

### BELGIAN DASH.

#### EVERGEM AND TRONCHIENNES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 2-25, a.m., Nov. 4.
Recd. 6-50 p.m. Nov. 4.

Last night's Belgian communiqué says:—We continued the pursuit of the retreating enemy notwithstanding difficulties of the ground, cut by watercourses and canals with crossings destroyed, and reached the line from a mile west of Selzaue, east of Ertvelde through Langerbrugge. Evergem and Tronchiennes were captured. There was a sharp fight for the northern approaches to Ghent.

### BOSNIAN FRONTIER REACHED

#### DEFEATED ENEMY'S RETIREMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 3-30 a.m., Nov. 4.
Recd. 6-50 p.m. Nov. 4.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—Following upon the capture of Belgrade the defeated Germans and Austrians retired to the north bank of the Danube. The Second Serbian army reached the Bosnian frontier. Almost the whole of Serbia is liberated.

### SUCCESSES OF FIRST AMERICAN ARMY.

#### 19 VILLAGES CAPTURED IN ONE DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 5-55 a.m., Nov. 4.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 4.

An American communiqué says:—The First American Army continued its successes, capturing to-day nineteen villages. The enemy has lost very heavily in consequence of the continuous blows of the past month and a surprise force renewed the attack on 1st November.

Prisoners report that enemy organisations have been thrown into the greatest confusion. Several complete batteries and battalions have been captured and over 5,000 prisoners and a hundred guns have been taken.

We have advanced twelve miles on a front of eighteen in the past three days and have seized the heights, enabling us to cannonade the Montmedy, Longuyon-Conflans railways.

### ENEMY'S RETREAT EAST OF VALENCIENNES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3, 1-35 p.m.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 4.

A British communiqué says:—We captured yesterday the steel-works south-eastward of Valenciennes, which the enemy determinedly defended all day long. We advanced our line, a mile and a half eastward of the town, and completed the capture of St. Saulve.

In two days' fighting we have taken 5,000 prisoners, also four tanks and a few guns.

LONDON, Nov. 3, 11-5 p.m.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 4

A British communiqué says:—Following upon the severe defeat, inflicted upon him during past two days the enemy has withdrawn from his positions eastward and south-eastward of Valenciennes. We observed the movement, and are in contact with the German rearguards, taking a number of prisoners.

We have entered Villers, Poljenlain, Curgies, Estreux and Onnaing. Local fighting westwards of Landrecies was to our advantage.

### THEN AND NOW!

#### DECEMBER 1917 AND NOVEMBER 1918.

#### MR. BANERJEA'S TRANSFORMATION.

As a contrast to his deliverance as President of the All India Moderate Conference it is interesting to recall the very different sort of speech made by Mr. Surendranath Banerjea at the Calcutta Congress last Christmas *after* the announcement of August 1917 had been made—when he moved the resolution demanding the immediate enactment of a Parliamentary Statute providing for the establishment of Responsible Government in India, the full measure to be attained within time limit to be fixed in the Statute itself at an early date:

In moving the resolution Mr. Banerjea said, that that day they had met under conditions very different from those which marked their deliberations in former years. Hitherto their voice had been that of one crying in the wilderness. Hitherto they had been striving and struggling, but all those were now changed. A stupendous transformation had taken place in the situation. They were that day within measurable distance of the glories of the Promised Land, which they were about to enter, which were the reaped rewards of those who had gone before them and who were now looking down upon them. They were within measurable distance of the fulfilment, partial fulfilment, of attaining self-government. There were those—Sir Valentine Chrol was one of them—(shame shame)—no, he had changed his views; he was a friend of self-government (hear, hear). Render unto Caesar the things which belong to Casar. They should be grateful for his transformation. There were those, and he (Mr. Banerjea) was observing that Sir Valentine Chirol was one of them, who used to tell them that after the Minto-Morley scheme had come into operation that with Indian members associated with the executive government, there would be no occasion for the sitting of the Congress and that they might shut up their shop. They could not suspend their sitting unless and until they had secured self-government in full measure, unless and until they had uplifted their Motherland to the status of equality with the self-governing dominions. (Hear, hear). The Congress had done much in the past but more was still to be achieved. If that day the question of self-government had come within the range of practical politics, if that day the heart of India was aglow with a fevid aspiration for Home Rule the result was largely due to the indefatigable, untiring labours of the Congress of the men of the Congress and, might he add, of the women of the Congress. (Hear, hear).

BRITISH DEMOCRACY'S RESPONSE.

Last year at Lucknow they formulated a scheme of constitutional reform with the full concurrence of the Moslem League and they jointly prayed for a proclamation to be issued announcing that self-government was the aim of British Rule in India. The Democracy responded to this appeal and on the 20th August last the Secretary of State, from his place in the House of Commons, announced with the full concurrence of Parliament that responsible self-government was the aim of British Rule and that it was to be attained at progressive stages. The speaker had no hesitation in saying that that the proclamation was a memorable triumph for the Congress and that was one of the series of such triumphs. But there was a rift in the lute. The message said that the time for introduction was to be determined by the Government of India and the British Democracy. They were the people who were most vitally concerned in the matter, far more closely concerned than either the Government of India or the British Democracy. They had a claim, they claimed as a right, to have a voice in the matter, and here they took their stand upon the dictum of the Prime Minister himself, who said that when after the war the question of resettlement was to be considered, the wishes of the people were to be the supreme consideration, and, he added, that was equally applicable to tropical climates. They took this stand upon that dictum. The enemies of India were not quiet. They had raised the old cry of "Not Yet." (Shame, shame.) Yes, it was a matter of shame, it was, however, no longer a frontal attack, but it was flank movement which possibly they learnt from the tactics of the Boer War, (Shame, shame). They said that they should not take a big jump into the unknown. They would begin with local self-government; they should expand it; they should establish responsible government in the domain of local government and then they could extend the experiment to the higher provincial concerns. He thought that the Government of India had emasculated local self-government. Their enemies did not raise their little finger at the time by way of protest. They slept over the matter and now they could not allow them (their enemies) to take advantage of their sins of omission and commission. It was an idle protest for postponement. It would never do because the language of the message was as clear as the noon-day sun. It was Responsible Government that was promised. It was not local self-government which was the burden of that message. It was useless to go behind the clear mandate of Parliament. That message represented the deliberate opinion and the mature judgment of a qualified ministry among whom were public men of the type of Lord Curzon. Lord Sydenham might fret and fume, but all in vain. They had been told that there were Indians, amongst the members of the Indo-

(Continued on page 8.)

# THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

## WHAT IT SHOULD BE.

## SUBSTITUTING JUSTICE AND ORDER FOR FORCE.

Many months ago, writes M. Albert Thomas, the famous Socialist statesman, in the "Daily Chronicle," President Wilson launched upon the world his magic formula: "Society of Nations." As a matter of fact, he was not the father of it. "Suum cuique." It was a Frenchman, M. Leon Bourgeois, who during the Hague Conferences, crystallised in these words the notion ofan international law tribunal.

For months past, by adopting this formula of a League or Society of Nations, the Entente Governments have affirmed their desire to substitute for force in the arrangement of disputes a method of settlement without violence on principles of equity. Though some have made certain reserves, there does not appear to be any real divergence on this point amongst the Allied States.

Moreover, the enemy leaders themselves—Herren Burian, von Payer, and von Hertling—speak of the Society of Nations and of disarmament, imagining, even, that they have always spoken of tehm. Herr von Payer, disregarding the fact that Germany prevented The Hague Conferences from accomplising their full purposes, impudently declares that she was one of the first to advocate the formation of a League of Nations.

This is all very well, and a superficial observer might suppose that the Society of Nations had now won its way. If it is true that we have only to establish this judicial machinery now to settle territorial and technical questions, then, obviously, we must make peace. In reality, since President Wilson launched his famous formula, we cannot say that much progress has been made. The President of the great American Republic has not given us a detailed scheme. The Committee which M. Ribot set up in France, and which was presided over by M. Bourgeois, has accomplished, it is said, an admirable work. For a long time M. Clemenceau left it in his pigeon-holes, but now it has been communicated, under pledge of great secrecy, to the Allied Governments.

### WHAT IS A SOCIETY OF NATIONS?

But ordinary mortals do not know exactly what the gods of the diplomatic Olympus mean by "the Society of Nations;" they can only conjecture. Yet they argue hotly about it. Some say we must have the Society of Nations at once, others declare that we must wait awhile. Some, again, argue that we cannot have a Society of Nations amongst nations unless they offer mutual safeguards. If for certain nations the most solemn engagements are but "scraps of paper," how can I pledge myself (with them) to abide by rules and arbitrations which they will not carry out? Can I form a society with thieves or assassins?

On the other hand, another group says: If the Society of Nations can only be formed between the Entente nations—democratic nations offering every guarantee—will not another society of nations form itself in direct opposition?

Thus, can we not imagine the Central Ocean constellation comfronted by the Mittle Europe constellation? In such circumstances, would not our desire to establish a little justice and regularity in the world simply end in perpetuating on the largest scale the most frightful of conflicts?

It is time for the most responsible and competent men to draw up proper rules and bring this cruel uncertainty to an end. And yet, do we need the solemn opinion of competent men to know which direction to take? It is the duty of statesmen to define a policy, but public opinion can at least indicate the direction of that policy.

Now what is wanted? It is a question of establishing, amongst all the nations a society, the members of which undertake to observe the rules. We need not determine whether, because of sentiment or because of our passions or even personal feelings, such a nation should be admitted into the society. The nations which unite—they may be all the nations of the earth—will do so by self-interest, by necessity, and because they have no other way of escape from the horrors of war.

And then with a view to avoid those horrors they will impose on themselves a certain number of rules. Individuals have recognised that in order to exist in communities—and communal life was necessary in face of the natural forces arrayed against man—they must establish rules. They recognised that in order to escape from the domination of force and brutality they would have to accept the acts of a superior authority. Nevertheless, those who are law-breakers and those capable of becoming thieves and assassins live side by side with us in the national society. They live there in the certainty that if they are known to commit misdemeanours, they will be punished for them. This certainty, doubtless, prevents them in some cases from committing them. It is an essential condition to our social life.

### NECESSITY OF A SOCIETY.

It should be so in a Society of Nations. Even in the midst of the horrors of the present war the nations have realised that they must establish a society amongst themselves. They will be constrained thereto as much by economic and material needs as by a desire to avoid new catastrophes. But no society will be possible without a certain number of rules accepted by all. And then the question becomes simple. It is no mere matter of accepting this or that nation or of deciding whether the Society is to be closed or open. It will be open to all the nations who accept the rules and offer guarantees for their observance.

What rules? In the first place, there comes, naturally, the engagement to respect the right of peoples to disposes of tehmselves, and, secondly, the engagement to have recourse, in the regulation of future conflicts, only to juridical remedies, to courts of arbitration and conciliation boards. The employment of force should be exclusively reserved to the Society of Nations itself, as the supreme authority in the case where one of the associated States resisted its decisions. Finally, the nations must be able to give valid undertakings.

### IS THE KAISER ELIGIBLE?

There has been much discussion as to whether the Hohenzollerns are eligible for the Society of Nations. At first President Wilson was very categorical on the subject. He excluded the Hohenzollerns from his international republic. It seemed to me that the sentence was persemptory, and President Wilson was not able to abide by it. The guarantees that must be required of a people are that it shall itself decide for peace or war, and that public opinion, supported by democratic institutions; shall determine the national fate. Perhaps it is true that no Hohenzollern would accept either the control of armaments or the regular vote of popular representation on a question of peace or war or the mechanism or democratic control. It may be necessary for the Hohenzollerns to disappear that Germany may enter the Society of Nations.

But this is not the way to formulate the first condition, especially be men who wish to respect the internal organisation of each nation. The democratic conditions of membership of the Society should be impersonal, so to speak. But it is also necessary that once the conditions are fulfilled every nation should enter into the common society.

### ALLIES CLEAR DUTY.

Bearing in mind these considerations, it is easy to see what ought to be the action of the Allies. They must found at once amongst themselves their Society of Nations. They have liugered too long. They must enunciate the common principles of government and action which unite them. They must solidify and render more viable the organisations by which they maintain material life or national defence. Again, they must create at once amongst themselves the rules of arbitration to which they agree to submit.

Their Society thus, formed, the Allies shall not say to the enemy peoples: "You are unworthy to come in." Instead, they will say: "Here are the regulations by which we have bound ourselves. Submit to them and you may come with us." Thus the enemy peoples will awaken to all the crimes committed by their Governments. Thus will they understand that it is only by conforming to justice that their Governments become worthy of governing them. Thus they will understand that the Entente nations do not wish to exterminate them or reduce them to impotence and weakness, but that they wish simply to protect themselves against the abuse of force and violence. Thus will they comprehend the full value of life under a democracy. Thus will the Entente perfect the victories of its heroic soldiers by victories of public opinon and of diplomacy.

The associations which in England America and France have been established to spread abroad the idea of a Society of Nations ought to expedite their labours. They should find the common factor in their programmes. By firm and united resolutions they should hasten the work of Governments.

To substitute justice and order for force and new treaties founded on right for traditional treaties requires all the efforts of all right-thinking men. We enlist their good offices everywhere.

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## ALLEGED POLICE HOOLIGANISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On Sunday night, at about 10 p.m., while passing from the Motibazar, which was packed owing to the Devali festival, I found a police constable pulling the beard of a Mahomedan bori, giving him blows on the face and buffets on the back. On account of the large crowds and other difficulty it was not possible to enquire into the causes of this high handedness. Anyhow, whatever the lapses of the Bori, who was quite decently dressed and looked a gentleman, this exhibition of Prussian habite on the part of the constable could never be justified But this is not a solitary instance of police high handedness. It is only an example of what is practically daily happening around us. Under the circumstances would it be inopportune to suggest the formation of a League to protect the public from the attacks of such hooligans by bringing them to justice?—Yours, etc.

"C."

## GERMANY'S ANNEXATIONIST PLANS.

### UNDERSTANDING WITH DR. ADLER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 4.

PARIS.—The "Echo de Paris" states that it has proofs that the Germans had an understanding with Doctor Adler and did all they could to have him made the leader of German-Austria. While they encourage Bolshevism elsewhere, in Austria-Hungary they intend that order shall be kept in the German provinces. They have even promised to send troops and a thousand waggon-loads of flour, thus clearly revealing annexationist plans.

## THEN AND NOW!

### DECEMBER 1917 AND NOVEMBER 1918.

(Continued from page 7.)

British Association. They should like to know who those men were. Were they members of the Loyal League recently established in Monghyr? (Laughter), the birth of which heralded and triumphated by the Anglo-Indian press. (Laughter.) Or were they those who assembled at the Dalhousie Institute the other day under the patronage of the Anglo-Indians? (Laughter.) Was the Madras Association formed at that meeting? (Laughter). One of them seemed to consist of martial lots and they said "We are prepared to shed our last drop of blood in fighting against Home Rule." They were courageous men no doubt. (Laughter). The speaker thought that they should enlist themselves in the German Army who were fighting against freedom and civilization. He was sure that they would not be able to hypnotise Mr. Montagu.

### BRAHMIN OLIGARCHY REPUDIATED.

They were not in favour of a Brahmin Oligrachy. Did they think that the Mahomedans had entered into a conspiracy with them for the establishment of a Brahmin Oligarchy? The Hon. Mr. B. Chakravarti, at a meeting held at the Calcutta Town Hall, used the expressions "Indigenous Oligarchy." Another argument that was used against them was the Shahabad Riot. The *Pioneer* went so far as to say that the riot was inaugurated by the Home Rule Organisations. That was an absolute unmitigated and unqualified falsehood. He challenged the *Pioneer* to point out from the persons who had been convicted those who were connected with any Home Rule Organisation. They had gone into a different track. The Hon. Mr. Mozaml Haq, and Mr. Hossain Imam, the speaker was sure, would form very popular members of any Government, even if they had been convicted of rioting. In this connection he wanted to tell them a story they all knew. John Burns was dining with Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice, in 1909, John Burns was sitting higher up the table. Lord Alverstone asked the speaker, "Do you know who that man there is?" The speaker replied "No," Lord Alverstone said "He is the President of the Local Government Board. Do you know what happened to him? He was convicted by me of rioting in Hyde Park, and sentenced, the speaker thought he was right, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, I am standing here lower down the table, but he is sitting up." (Laughter). Therefore an argument like that would not stand the test of scrutiny. He desired for a moment to refer to the question of the electorate. They had been told by the Anglo-Indian press that they had not got an electorate worth the name here. He said that they had all the materials all over India which would constitute an honest electorate. They should take the electorate that returned members to the municipalities and district boards in Bengal. They had practically universal suffrage, and the men returned to the district boards and local boards and the municipalities were the best men that the locality could produce. Therefore, they were quite tried people. In Bengal they had got 12½ millions of adult male population. Out of that they could easily form an electorate consisting of ¼th of the male population for returning in the Council. The Hon. Mr. Sharma, in a conference held recently, stated that in Madras they could easily form an electorate. Therefore, it was clear that the question of an electorate had been brought forward with no other objects than to postpone the evil day.

### RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

He had just a word to say about the Resolution which did not provide for responsible Government. Responsible government meant a government which was responsible to an electorate and the executive of which was liable to dismissal by the representatives of the people. These were the fundamental principles they were wanting. There they had provided for the control of the Budget. The power of the purse represented the sovereign power. By that they could control the executive. They could create a situation which would compel the executive to resign. That was the oriental method of doing things. (Laughter) Therefore, substantially the resolution was one which was a half-way house, a halting stage towards the realisation of self-government. His Bengali friends, he knew, were a little bit disappointed. They wanted to go a little further. Let them go as far as the Congress went. Let them plead in their collective capacity as far as they could. They should bear in mind the situation in which they were that day. United they stood and divided they fell. They were entering upon a new stage. When public men of the type of Lord Curzon supported self-government, this speaker was sure that they were within measurable distance of securing it. It had not been promised to them a day too soon. Lord Carmichael the other day stated that discontent was growing amongst all classes of people. And why? Because promises had been made which had not been fulfilled or only unadequately fulfilled. The Congress hitherto had been criticising. Now they must construct. Mr. Montagu would return home in March next. He would then formulate a scheme and introduce a Bill. What should they do? His suggestion was that they should send a deputation to England to watch and help in the birth of these institutions which would give freedom to India and inaugurate a new era in her history. The British public had awakened to the gravity of the situation and now they might look forward to them to give India her birthright of freedom.

## MR. RAMSAY MUIR AND REFORMS.

### A DENIAL BY MR. MONTAGU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 6-50 p.m., Nov. 4.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions by Mr. Joynson Hicks, Mr. Montagu denied that Professor Ramsay Muir was retained in India at public expense to speak in favour of the proposed reforms. Mr. Montagu also stated that no conditions affecting propaganda work were imposed on the Indian editors now in England who were under exactly the same conditions as the dominion journalists who were recently in Europe.

Mr. Joynson Hicks:—Is the public support of any special set of official views by the members of the Council of India regarded as desirable?

Mr. Montagu replied he was not aware that the independence of the members of the Council was ever exercised against public interest.

### MEDALS FOR WAR SERVICE.

Replying to questions by Colonel Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that reclassification of the Indian army men under the family pension regulations according to rank was inadvisable because it would involve a fresh scale of contributions, higher pensions and increased liability at a time of exceptional strain. Mr. Montagu also stated that it had been decided that any medals granted as regards general operations in the present war would be issued as regards military operations on or beyond the frontiers of India in the war time for which otherwise an India General Service Medal would have been awarded.

## PROGRESS IN FLANDERS.

### BELGIANS CROSS DERIVATION CANAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3, 6-35 p.m.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 4.

A Belgian communiqué says:—On November 2 as a result of fighting during the last few days the enemy this morning abandoned his positions on the "Derivation" canal, which we crossed at dawn.

North of the Bruges-Ghent canal we occupy Eeblome and Wleischoot and have carried our line to the Lieve canal.

Between the Bruges-Ghent canal and the Lys we advanced beyond Meerendre, Overspoucke, Baervelde and Bairle.

## INDIAN EMIGRATION.

### "TIMES" HOPES FOR EARLY LEGISLATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 6-50 p.m., Nov. 4.

The "Times," commenting on the Imperial Conference's gratifying resolutions on migration as between any dominion and India, hoped that Imperial Parliament will not delay in the introduction of legislation to make them effective as far as India is concerned.

## MUSLIMS AND WAR.

### THEIR STRONG LOYALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 6-50 p.m. Nov. 4.

The visiting Indian Journalists luncheoned with Lord Provost of Glasgow. Mr. Mahbubalam, replying to the toast of guests, said the Mahomedans in India were grieved that their co-religionists in Turkey entered the enemy's camp but their regret had not weakened their allegiance. They had readily gone to fight against their fellow Moselms, although the Kaiser had tried to hoodwink them by proclaming himself a convest to Mahomedanism nay even a Haji.

## PROGRESS EAST OF DERIVATION CANAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 4.

Reuter learns that the Belgians in the sector northward of Ghent have advanced beyond Bassevelde and Sleydinge, eight miles east of the "Derivation" canal.

The French and the Americans westward of the Meuse on a front of 30 miles have made a fresh big advance.

## CEASE AERIAL ATTACKS.

### A GERMAN PROPOSAL!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 4.

AMSTERDAM.—A Berlin telegram states that Germany through the Swiss Government has proposed to other belligerents cessation of aerial attacks in the rear of the zone of operations "on the ground of humanity and preservation of monuments of civilization."

The Note says that German aviators were ordered to cease such attacks at the beginning of October.

# INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.

## VIEWS OF INTER-ALLIED LABOUR.

## M. KERENSKY'S WARNING

The Inter-Allied Labour Conference which held its sittings in London discussed the following resolution on 19th September:—

"This Conference sends an expression of deepest sympathy to the Labour and Socialist organisations of Russia, which, after having destroyed their own Imperialism, continue an unremitting struggle against German Imperialism.

It declares that if the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk stands it would confirm the collapse of the Russian Revolution, and would most gravely compromise the future of the democracy of the world. It invites the workers of the Allied countries to refuse to recognise any peace settlement which does not secure the complete freedom of the Russian people.

On the other hand, it puts the workers of the Allied countries on their guard against the tremendous dangers of a policy of intervention in Russia, which instead of supporting the efforts of democratic Russia, should favour the reactionary tendencies that aim at the re-establishment of the monarchy, and even under the pretext of fighting Bolshevism should serve the reaction against socialism and democracy.

It declares in advance that to such a policy the working classes of the western democracies would have the elementary duty of offering opposition without stint."

Signed by the following:—Belgium, Huysmans, Vandervelde; France, Longuet, Renaudel; Great Britain, Henderson, Hill; Italy, Rosoni, Rosetti; Serbia, Popovitch."

The American representatives accepted the first two paragraphs of the resolution, but proposed to substitute for the third and fourth the following:—

"It is of opinion that the Allied Governments should make very explicit pronouncements to the peoples of Russia to the effect that armed intervention is taking place with the hope of counteracting the sinister influence of the Central Powers upon the so-called Bolshevik Government, which has suppressed the utterances and the aspirations of the great majority of the Russian working classes; and that no military successes whatever shall be made the excuse for arresting the march of the peoples of Russia towards true democracy. It looks to the Allied Governments to give tangible proof of the sincerity of such declarations by their actions in the occupied districts of Russia."

Mr. Henderson said in regard to the third paragraph of the resolution that the majority of the Committee felt that they had not enough evidence to justify them in making any emphatic declarations either for or against the present intervention in Russia, so they merely warned the workers of Allied countries in advance as to the possible consequences of that intervention.

The ambiguity of the resolution was brought out by the speech of M. Longuet, who had signed it as a member of the Committee. He declared that he took it to be a condemnation of the present intervention in Russia, which already took the form mentioned by the resolution. Kerensky and Vandervelde had been in favour of some intervention in Russia and he opposed it, but whatever might be their views about that it was sufficient that they should protest against intervention in its present form. There was nothing in this resolution which could be understood as condemnation of any Socialist or revolutionary party in Russia. Whatever the capitalist press might say about Bolshevik sympathy with Germany, they know better, said M. Longuet. The Bolsheviks have been obliged by force of German arms to accept the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, and Lenin himself said that he accepted it only because he could not continue the war, having no soldiers, railways, or supplies.

This view of the meaning of the resolution was hotly contested by M. Vandervelde, who said that M. Longuet had been almost alone on the Committee in desiring to condemn intervention of any kind in Russia. He (M. Vandervelde) had thought that the resolution was quite clear, but he had been fortunate—or unfortunate—enough to find supporters who put upon it a sense exactly the contrary to that which its terms expressed. Rather than accept such an interpretation he would rally to the American resolution.

### M. KERENSKY'S SPEECH.

At the request of some members of the Conference Mr. Kerensky, who was present as a consultative delegate, spoke. He said that the Russian democracy was renewing the struggle against Germany, and had called to its aid the troops of the Allied democracies. Four months ago, when he left Russia in order to press for the most rapid intervention possible and to promote their organisation and work for their union, the organisation on the Russian side was still in the preparatory stage. When he arrived in Western Europe last July he could not speak publicly about the union, but he described to the Governments and the various political leaders everything that was happening in Russia. He outlined the various forms of government that were set up, and stated that at Ossa there was a conference actually sitting of members of the Constituent Assembly, which was formerly dissolved by the Bolsheviks, together with representatives of Zemstvos. This conference was attempting to co-ordinate all the different kinds of local government and to create a central Government for the whole of Russia.

In Siberia there was also a central Government, and the Governments of Russia and Siberia were hand in hand against the capitalists and the Bolsheviks, all their activities being based on the principle of the great Russian Revolution. Life in Russia was a long way from that disorganisation and chaos under which, according to the opinion in the west, she was submerged.

The danger was to be found in the apparently insurmountable tendency of certain men in the Allied Governments to maintain, at whatever cost, in Russia certain isolated persons and certain private organisations which desired to keep their power in Russia to put into operation what he called the Bolshevik method, a government of violence.

He declared that, whilst an anti-democratic Government might succeed for a time, it would be only with the help of foreign military forces. The Allied representatives in Russia, and in particular the military representatives, ought to receive categorical instructions from their Governments to give up every kind of relation with private people and separate organisations. He did not doubt that the democratic nations of the Allied countries would resolutely support the Russian democracy in its struggle against a foreign enemy and against the Bolshevik terror on the one hand, and on the other hand against the attempts to replace the Red Terror by a White Terror for the restoration of autocracy.

On the motion of Mr. Frey, United States, it was agreed that M. Kerensky's speech should be printed and circulated.

Mr. Williams, however, moved that the two resolutions should be referred back to the Committee.

# ACROSS INDIA BY MOTOR.

## MR. PERCY BROWN'S RECORD TOUR.

## FROM KASHMIR TO CALCUTTA.

Some time ago it was reported that Mr. Percy Brown, Principal of the Government School of Art, Calcutta, had on medical advice proceeded to Kashmir to recoup his health. Taking advantage of his health tour in Northern India, he took the opportunity of visiting the famous historic city of Taxila.

It appears that Mr. Percy Brown has been doing most of his touring by motor-car. From Taxila he proceeded to Rawalpindi and thence to Delhi by motor-car. His further programme includes Agra, Gwalior, Ajmer, Bhopal and Kamptee in the Central Provinces. He will go through the whole of this programme by motor, and is expected to return to Calcutta by motor-car early in December.

The users of motor-cars will be very much interested in the adventurous travels of Mr. Percy Brown, and his experiences will be very useful to tourists. It is expected that Mr. Percy Brown will bring a large collection of valuable information interesting to lovers of art and antiquarians.

The motor tour, which will be a record one, will cover a little over a month and a half. Mrs. Percy Brown, who is also an artist, accompanies her husband throughout the tour.

## DR. NAIDU'S TRIAL.

### APPEAL FOR TRANSFER DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

At the High Court to-day the Hon. Mr. T. Rangachari filed an application on behalf of Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu for transfer of the case against him that is now going on before the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Madura on the ground that the excitement caused by the incident that occurred on 27th September last still continued and the petitioner could not secure the presence of his witnesses who apprehended risk of personal safety. The Public Prosecutor opposed the application and submitted the incident occurred on 27th September and excitement had quieted down since then.

Their Lordships seeing no reasonable ground for transfer dismissed the application.

## ENEMY AEROPLANES BOMB NANCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 4.

German aeroplanes bombed Nancy on the evening of October 31, causing civilian casualties and severe damage.

## VIRIBUS UNITIS SUNK BY NEW INVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 4.

ROME.—The "Giornale d'Italia" states that the Viribus Unitis was sunk by a new invention, by Engineer-Commander Rossetti.

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## BAKU EXPEDITION.

### BRAVE DEFENCE BY SMALL BRITISH FORCE.

Within the last few days, says the "Manchester Guardian" writing on Sept. 13th, the small British Force that was sent to Baku in the hope of encouraging the Russians and Armenians to hold the place has been evacuated. The chief cause of the failure of the expedition—which was regarded from the first as very hazardous—is held in London to be the failure of the local population to cooperate actively with the British.

The history of the expedition is as follows. The British detachment which reached Baku by the mountain route from Bagdad to Enzeli, on the Caspian, was sent on the urgent appeal of the inhabitants so as to organise and stiffen their defence against the Turks and Germans and to prevent the enemy getting the oilfields and the Caspian fleet. It was known that the Armenian National Council had made a definite peace with the Turks, and had sent representatives to Constantinople and Berlin, but it was believed that the 80,000 Armenians in Baku, who were out of touch with the National Council, would, when helped by the non-Bolshevik Russians there and with a small British force, offer a strong resistance to their hereditary persecutors.

The strategical gain of a successful stand was held to justify the risk. On July 25 the Bolshevik Government was overthrown, and the Government which succeeded it begged for British assistance in the shape of staff officers, instructors, and troops. These were immediately despatched. The difficulty of transport and communications made it impossible to send more than a small force.

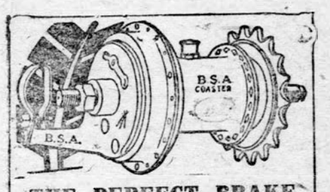
ARMENIAN REFUSAL TO FIGHT.

The local forces in Baku included about 7,500 Armenians and 3,000 Russians. The first difficulty met with was that the new Centro-Caspian Government did not provide the necessary cooperation in the supply of shipping which was vital to make the communications secure. This Government apparently acted on the theory that as the British detachment had arrived nothing more was needed. When the Armenian troops were first tested in action on August 17 they refused to fight, and dispersed to their homes. This caused the failure of a local attack against a Turkish enveloping movement north of the town. On August 26 the North Staffords and Worcesters defeated a strong Turkish attack, but they had to give ground. A second attack elsewhere was repulsed.

It was realised by the end of August that it would be impossible to keep our small detachment in the place, as the local Government and forces could not be relied on to cooperate with us against an enemy superior in numbers and in communications. Orders for evacuation were issued on September 1. On that day the Turks again attacked, and our allies again failed us. The Royal Warwickshire Regiment lost heavily in covering the Armenian and Russian retirement.

The situation improved slightly on September 9, when a detachment raised by the Russian General Bicharakov at Petrovsk, to the north of Baku, reached the place. This reinforcement improved the morale of our allies. The Caspian fleet, still in Russian hands, refused permission for a British evacuation. The enemy was quieter, and things seemed for the moment to be more hopeful. But in the meantime Armenians were in negotiation with the Turks to hand over Baku to them. When this became known the fleet trained their guns on the Armenian quarter.

On September 14 the Turks made another big attack. After a fight lasting 16 hours, in which the British did most of the fighting, we evacuated Baku. The Russians were at this time contemplating deposing the Government, in consequence of the dilatory and unreliable behaviour of the Armenians, and taking control in conjunction with the British. Our commander in Baku, General Dunsterville, reports that he has evacuated his force, so that this Russian Government has presumably provided the necessary shipping, having realised the impossibility of further resistance.

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## GERMAN SCIENTIST'S WIRELESS "TOY."

### DISCLOSURES IN CHARGE AGAINST HIS WIFE.

There was a dramatic development on Sept. 12, at the Old Bailey in the case in which the French wife of a German-born professor at University College, London, was charged with wounding her husband, with intent to murder him, says the "Daily Chronicle."

The professor is Dr. Adolph Wohlgemuth, and during the hearing he made this declaration:—

"I have absolute proof that my wife had no intention of hurting me."

The professor's statement came as a surprise to the Court, and Mr. Justice Darling, who was the judge, the barristers, and the general public, listened with strained interest for developments.

Sir Archibald Bodkin asked quietly: "What do you mean by that? You must remember you are the person injured, and you must tell the absolute truth."

Professor Wohlgemuth: "I quite understand. Earlier in the quarrel, I fell down and lay in the corner. If my wife had intended to kill me, she could have done so then when she had her quarry at bay. After she had shot me she refused to send for a doctor, because she thought I was only shamming. Then when she saw the blood on my clothes, and realised what she had done, she uttered a piercing 'cri-de-coeur,' and, in an agonised voice, she exclaimed in French, 'It is true you are wounded.' and she called me by my pet name, which for years had never passed her lips. Her emotion was so genuine that I am certain she had no intention of doing me harm."

THREATS TO KILL MERE BLUFF.

While this recital was taking place Mrs. Wohlgemuth in the dock gave utterance to pitiful sobs and moans, and the incident created a deep impression in court. The husband added: "She has threatened to kill me over and over again, but it has all been bluff. She is fond of assuming a theatrical attitude."

The incidents that led to the appearance of Mrs. Wohlgemuth in the dock have already been fully described. The professor is a German, who was naturalised some years ago. At the time of the occurrence he was engaged at University College, London, as a doctor of science. Mrs. Wohlgemuth is a Frenchwoman. The two lived unhappily together, said Sir Archibald Bodkin, who prosecuted, and there was constant quarrelling. One cause of quarrel was that the professor, although he had lost his nationality, his sentiments seemed to remain German, but the woman had remained French and, according to her, after German successes, her husband became elated. In addition, Mrs. Wohlgemuth was jealous of a woman who was also employed at University College, although there was no question of impropriety.

WIRELESS APPARATUS.

Professor Wohlgemuth at first pleaded religious scruples against taking the oath, but finally agreed to be sworn. He said he was interested in the business of a sausage skin merchant, and got a living out of it. His work at University College was in the nature of a hobby.

Sir Richard Bodkin: Have you studied wireless telegraphy?—No.

At the time you were taken to hospital on June 6 did you leave some wireless apparatus at your house?—I have been shown some things which might be used in connection with wireless.

Why did you have them?—For my research work.

Did your research work include wireless telegraphy?—No, but these things might be used for many other apparatus.

They included a wireless spark nine inches long, which goes across a transmitter. Is not that used for wireless telegraphy?—I am advised by an expert that it is useless for that purpose.

The Judge: Then what did you use it for?—Only once or twice to make pretty colours for the amusement of the children.

OWNED A MORSE CODE.

Having admitted having possession of a Morse code, he said it was used psychologists, and he entered into lengthy explanation of experiments carried out by himself and scientific acquaintances in cutting out the code.

Mr. Justice Darling was greatly interested, and after closely questioning the prosecutor, his lordship quietly observed. "I fail to see where the psychology comes in."

Questioned about the war, he denied saying that Germany only wanted justice, or that she was entitled to land troops in England. He did not say that it was right for Germany to march through Belgium. He had always expressed the view that it would be a great misfortune if Germany won.

With regard to the sinking of the Lusitania, he had said that if the ship was carrying munitions of war she should not have done so, as that would give the enemy a pretext for attacking her.

Mrs. Wohlgemuth gave evidence in a highly emotional manner and with great volubility. She told a story of petty jealousies and constant bickerings. Although repeatedly quarrelling with her husband, she declared she could not live without him. She said she remembered nothing distinctly in connection with the shooting.

The jury found Mrs. Wohlgemuth guilty of unlawful wounding, and she was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division.


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4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

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9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

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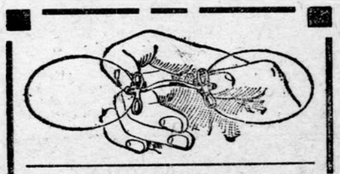

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